

current Vance-Dobrynin talks.



## Flies to Dublin Today, Boston Monday

## Pope Said to Plan Soviet Visit During Olympics

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 28 (UPI) — On the eve of Pope John Paul II's departure tomorrow for Ireland and the United States, Vatican sources said today that he intends to visit the Soviet Union next year during the Moscow Olympic Games.

A Vatican press spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Panciroli, refused to confirm or deny the report. "Let's just say it is obviously in the minds of the organizers of the Games," he said, "but there is no planning going on to that effect."

However, the sources said that the pope intended to go to Moscow during the Olympics. The visit would be the first to Russia by a head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Tomorrow the pope flies to Dublin on the first leg of a 9,000-mile journey to 12 cities — six in Ireland and six in the United States.

Yesterday he emphasized a concern for peaceful resolution of disputes. "As you know, I am about to embark on a voyage in which I will not fail to proclaim the interests of the Holy See in maintaining peace — the firm desire to contribute effectively to its consolidation," the pope said in Spanish to delegations from Argentina and Chile.

## Peace Between Nations

He urged the two countries to come to terms in their dispute over the Beagle Channel. "I am motivated by my profound desire to oversee the supreme common good between all nations," he said.

The dispute over territorial ownership of the strategic channel brought the two countries close to war last year, until the church inter-

vened as a mediator. The pope said he hoped that continued Vatican intervention would help resolve the dispute.

Today he evoked death, during a Mass in St. Peter's Basilica on the first anniversary of the death of his predecessor, Pope John Paul I. Recalling the "joy" of the late pope, the present pontiff told a congrega-

tion of 20,000, speaking slowly and sadly in Italian: "The joy of faith — he gave us the joy of faith. God gave him only 34 days on the throne of Peter so he could express that joy, almost like a child's joy. Such joy is essential because it means we fight together for faith."

The commemorative Mass closed the pope's pre-trip schedule, as he

prepared to board the Aer Lingus Boeing 747 flagship "St. Patrick" tomorrow morning for the three-hour flight to Dublin. On Monday he flies to Boston, the first stop of a U.S. tour that will include talks with President Carter and an address to the UN General Assembly, expected to focus on peace and human rights.

Vatican sources said that the pope has set the anniversary of his election, Oct. 16, as the date for an extraordinary consistory of all 131 cardinals. The Vatican has not announced the consistory, but several cardinals have said that they plan to be in Rome in mid-October.

The College of Cardinals usually meets only once a year to elect a new pope. The purpose of the coming meeting, observers said, appeared to be to review the pope's first year in office, and discuss proposed papal action on doctrinal discipline and the revision of canon law.

## Airborne 'Little Vatican'

## Pope Flying With Prelates, Security Men

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 28 (NYT) — When Pope John Paul II sets out on his journey to Ireland and the United States, he will take a flying "little Vatican" with him. High officials of the Roman Catholic Church's central government, the Roman Curia, will be in the papal entourage, headed by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the secretary of state. There will also be secretaries, a physician and security men.

Although nobody in the Vatican likes to talk to outsiders on the subject, there is concern over the pope's safety during his trip, especially in Ireland. After the assassination of Earl Mountbatten of Burma by guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army, there were suggestions that the pope might postpone his visit to Ireland.

However, he decided to comply with his original schedule, which calls for a two-day tour of the Republic of Ireland. The Vatican let it be known that he had canceled only a plan — not announced previously — to cross the border that divides the island to visit Armagh, the see of the primate of all Ireland.

The Vatican had no comment on a report in the British press that an extreme faction of Protestants in Ulster planned to try to kill the pope. The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of militant Protestants in Northern Ireland and a member of the British Parliament, has expressed abhorrence of such acts.

## First Visit

The Vatican has been informed that the government in Dublin would take rigorous security measures to protect the pope. Pope John Paul will be the first pontiff to visit the island.

In the United States, the Secret Service is chiefly responsible for the pope's safety. All persons traveling with him, including 70 reporters, are being cleared by the Secret Service, and the U.S. citizens among them have had to submit their Social Security numbers for computerized processing.

The Vatican security detail that will travel with the pope throughout

## A Chief of Security

## Is Killed in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 28 (AP) — Gunmen today killed Cevat Yurdakul, the chief of security of Adana, Turkey's fourth largest city, and wounded his driver, police reported.

The southern industrial center of Adana is one of the centers of leftist and rightist terrorism in Turkey.

his journey consists of half a dozen hand-picked men of the Holy See's Vigilance Service. This is a body of plainclothes officers, most of them former members of Italian law enforcement agencies, who police Vatican City.

During his visit to the Dominican Republic and Mexico in January, Pope John Paul also was accompanied by two members of the Pontifical Swiss Guard in plain clothes. No members of the guard took part in the journey to the pope's native Poland in June. It is not yet known whether any officer or soldier of the ancient guard — which still wields halberds during normal Vatican service — will fly with the pope to Ireland and the United States.

The papal entourage will include a doctor from the Holy See's medical service. Pope Paul VI was accompanied by his personal physician, the late Prof. Mario Fontana, on his many travels, but the present pontiff has not yet felt the need to appoint a personal doctor. At 59, Pope John Paul is vigorous and athletic. However, since not all members of the papal entourage are, the presence of a doctor among them was found to be advisable.

The pope, his entourage and re-

porters will fly from Rome to Dublin tomorrow in a specially refitted Aer Lingus Boeing 747, named the "St. Patrick." In Ireland, the pope will use a Sikorsky helicopter. On Monday the papal party will fly from Shannon airport to Boston in the "St. Patrick."

Throughout his journey, the pope will remain in touch with the Vatican's Secretariat of State, the Roman Curia's nerve center. Members of the secretariat's multilingual staff of 150 priests and a few nuns and laymen will be on duty in Rome around the clock.

Urgent communications from and to the pope will be channeled — if necessary in code — through the Apostolic Nunciature in Dublin, the office of the Vatican's permanent observer at the United Nations in New York, or the Apostolic Delegation in Washington.

Overall responsibility for this is borne by Bishop Paul Marcinkus, a Chicagoan who played a similar role for Pope Paul VI. The tall, no-nonsense churchman, who has served in the Vatican in various capacities for many years, recently inspected all the places that Pope John Paul will visit during his journey.

## Catholics Cross From Ulster

DUBLIN, Sept. 28 (AP) — Under heavy security, thousands of Roman Catholics streamed into the Republic of Ireland today to be on hand for the papal visit. Officials in the Protestant-dominated north estimated that 150,000 Catholics would cross the tightly guarded border during the visit, the first that any pope has made to Ireland.

The shamrock-embellished Aer Lingus jumbo "St. Patrick" flew to Rome to bring the pope here tomorrow. When it enters Irish airspace, it will be escorted by jet fighters at the start of one of the biggest security operations in the republic's history.

Papal fever was running high today in this overwhelmingly Catholic country. Cities were festooned with yellow-and-white Vatican flags and portraits of the Polish-born pontiff. There has been a run on the name John Paul at Dublin's maternity hospitals, one of which said that 12 boys had been given the names in the last week.

Officials expect 1 million faithful to turn out for the papal Mass tomorrow in Dublin's Phoenix Park.

## Bangui Leader

## Orders Arrests

## Of Bokassa Aides

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Sept. 28 (UPI) — President David Dacko has ordered the arrest of former associates of deposed dictator Jean Bedel Bokassa, including the official who imprisoned the schoolchildren later massacred by the self-styled emperor.

About 20 of Bokassa's former imperial ministers were under arrest today, the government announced.

Several of the former officials detained were put in Bangui's Ngaraba prison, where Mr. Bokassa's tortures and killings took place. Officials said today it was only the start of a major purge of close followers of the ousted emperor.

Among those detained was Robert Zana, the former interior minister who earlier this year ordered arrests of dozens of schoolchildren who rioted to protest the cost of mandatory school uniforms made in Bokassa factories.

Mr. Bokassa was implicated in the killing of as many as 200 of the children. Disclosure of the massacre was a major motivation for the French-assisted coup ending his 13-year rule.

Also arrested was Mrs. Elizabeth Dacko, who once served as the nation's premier and was the leader of its only political party under Mr. Bokassa.

## U.S., Russia at Impasse on Troops Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

by President Carter and Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser.

"We are seeking to resolve, by diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union, questions raised by the presence of these forces," he said to the Foreign Policy Association.

He added that the United States had "significant interests at stake in our total relationship with the Soviet Union" and that "we wish to keep each part in proper perspective."

## Fully Protected

"However, we will assure that our interests are fully protected," he said.

Mr. Vance refused to go into the details of the negotiations, but he promised a full report "at the appropriate time."

"So long as negotiations are going on, the best thing that can be done is for private negotiations through private diplomacy," he said.

In his speech, Mr. Vance indicated that the Carter administration was ready to have a close relationship with the new regime in Nicaragua, even if its radical policies occa-

sionally bring it into conflict with the United States.

"By extending our friendship and economic assistance, we enhance the prospects for democracy in Nicaragua," he said.

Referring to potential troubles in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, Mr. Vance said that elsewhere in the region "we will encourage and support constructive change before the ties between government and people irreversibly erode and radicalism or repression drive out moderate solutions."

U.S. relations with Nicaragua and the Cuban-Soviet connection were 2 points in a 6-point program

of American policy outlined by Mr. Vance. The others were:

- To include Latin American countries more directly in the inter-American economic system. He cited relations with Mexico as an example of close cooperation.

- To focus attention and resources on concrete development problems, with American aid directed to the daily needs of people in poorer countries.

- To support regional efforts in the hemisphere to resolve local conflicts, such as the dispute between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel.

- To stress American willingness to work with any nation willing to work with it toward practical goals, in effect saying that the United States would not be dogmatic in its approach.

## Ministry Cleared

## In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 28 (AP) — An estimated 400 demonstrators ended a seven-day occupation of the Labor Ministry yesterday, after demanding official information on three missing leaders of their organization, the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28.

The Defense Department had asked national Red Cross President Ricardo Lopez to intervene, and his guarantee of safe exit apparently was instrumental in ending the occupation. Officials did not say what agreement, if any, had been reached.

On Tuesday, in a separate incident, guerrillas from another group sped past the Defense Ministry and threw firebombs at guards.

## Denmark Sets

## Oct. 23 Election

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28 (UPI) — Premier Anker Jorgensen, his coalition government, today split by a budget dispute, handed his resignation to Queen Margrethe today and announced that new elections will be held Oct. 23.

The queen, who received Mr. Jorgensen at the Amalienborg Palace, asked him to stay on in a caretaker capacity until the elections. Mr. Jorgensen announced his resignation yesterday because he could not settle a dispute in his two-party coalition over how to implement 1980 budget cuts.

"It is with regret that it has been impossible to build a bridge between the viewpoints of the two governing parties," Mr. Jorgensen said after a meeting with his Social Democratic Party and its coalition partner, the Liberals.

## Cosmos-1138 Launched

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (UPI) — The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-1138 today, Tass reported.



An Aer Lingus aide in Dublin puts the finishing touch to the bed in the papal suite of the "St. Patrick," the Boeing 747 due to fly the pope from Rome to Ireland and then the United States.

## Approval Is Victory for Carter

## House Votes U.S. Education Department

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (WP) — The House gave President Carter one of the biggest legislative victories of his presidency yesterday as it completed congressional action on a bill to create a separate Cabinet-level Department of Education.

The House vote on the final compromise bill, creating a new department with nearly 18,000 employees and an annual budget of \$14 billion, was 215 to 201 — a wider margin than expected.

The bill now goes to the White House for the president's signature. The department could legally be brought into being in a few days, but it may be a few weeks before a transition team to be named by Budget Director James McIntyre works out plans to implement creation of the department.

President Carter called final passage "a significant milestone in my effort to make the federal government more effective. We will now have a single Cabinet department which can provide the coherence and sense of direction needed" to manage billions of dollars in U.S. education funds.

Lobbyists for the White House and the National Education Association, who had conducted an intensive lobbying campaign for the bill in the last two years, burst into cheers and applause in the corridor leading to the House chamber as the tally mounted to 215 and the vote ended. "This is a new day in American education," said an NEA lobbyist, jubilantly. Lobbyists for the American Federation of Teachers, who had opposed the bill, stood glumly and silently at the other side of the corridor as the roll call finished.

Among names that have surfaced as possibilities to be the secretary of the new department have been Jerry Apodaca, former Democratic governor of New Mexico; Wilson Riles, superintendent of instruction of California; Alan Campbell, head of the Office of Personnel Management (formerly Civil Service Commission); and Mary Berry, assistant secretary of health, education and welfare for education.

In winning passage of the bill creating the department, Mr. Carter was carrying out a 1976 campaign pledge to the NEA, which subsequently endorsed him for president and is expected to do so again, perhaps in the next few days. His arguments for the department included enhanced prestige for education in having a department and Cabinet spokesman of its own and the possibility of speeding educational decisions at the federal level. Mr. Carter

said that the new department would save \$100 million a year or more by tearing out bureaucratic underbrush, which he said had slowed up educational decision-making within HEW. HEW now will be renamed the Department of Health and Human Services.

Although the NEA, many education organizations and unions and groups such as the National Urban League endorsed the proposal for a department, other unions and civil rights groups opposed it. They feared it would break up the civil rights coalition by detaching education and fragment services for the poor now in HEW. Conservatives said that it would lead to federal domination of education. The

American Federation of Teachers led the fight against it, partly for these reasons and partly, some believe, for fear its arch-rival NEA would dominate the department.

The department will include all the major education programs now in HEW, such as elementary and secondary education aid, college aid aid to the handicapped, vocational rehabilitation and vocational education; a major civil rights office; the Defense Department overseas school for children of service personnel and several other minor programs, plus some supervisory functions over Howard University, Galatit College, the American Printing House for the blind and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, all in Washington.

## 26 Killed and 17 Injured In Blaze in Vienna Hotel

VIENNA, Sept. 28 (AP) — An intense, choking fire swept through a Vienna hotel packed with tourists today, killing 26 persons and injuring 17, authorities said.

Most of the victims were overcome in their sleep by poisonous fumes released by burning plastic wall- and floor-covering in the Am Augarten Hotel, police said.

Witnesses said that guests in the four-story, medium-class hotel hung from the windows screaming for help, and one woman jumped to her death from the third floor.

Police said at least 10 Yugoslav tourists and 3 American tourists were killed. Some West Germans were also believed to be among the victims, but most of the dead were not immediately identified. All of the hotel's 57 rooms were occupied, authorities said.

Most of the 17 persons hospitalized were reported suffering from smoke poisoning.

The cause of the fire has not been determined. Police said fire warning devices in the hotel were working properly. It was the biggest loss of life in a fire in postwar Austria.

Witnesses said the fire erupted with an "explosion-like sound" near the ground-floor reception room and spread swiftly through elevator shafts to the upper floors of the building in Vienna's Second District.

A Swiss hotel guest said he was awakened in his second-floor room

by screams. He could hear flames crackling outside his door, he said, and he perched himself on his window sill overlooking a courtyard. When firemen arrived they begged him and other guests not to jump and eventually got a ladder up to him, the man said.

The firemen had the blaze under control within an hour.

## Rights Abuses

## Condemned by

## EEC Parliament

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 28 (AP) — The European Parliament, supported by the Common Market Commission, today adopted a string of resolutions condemning alleged human rights violations in East Germany, Argentina, Afghanistan and Cambodia.

East Germany was censured for enacting a law under which a person could be jailed for up to 12 years for giving false information critical of the state.

On Cambodia, the Parliament said that it was "appalled by the genocide in Cambodia through which about half the population has died," and urged the European Economic Community to organize "immediate and massive humanitarian aid."

The resolution on Argentina expressed outrage at the Sept. 14 law retroactively legalizing the death of thousands of opponents of the Buenos Aires regime who have disappeared, "that is, have been kidnapped, tortured, detained or assassinated in concentration camps run by the regime."

A resolution was then adopted expressing concern over the situation in Afghanistan "where religious persecution, mass murder and civil war are rife." It called on all governments to break diplomatic relations with the government and deny it aid.

## President-Elect

## Upheld in Lagos

LAGOS, Sept. 28 (AP) — The Nigerian Supreme Court has ruled that Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the candidate of the National Party, was elected to be the country's president on Aug. 11, clearing the way for his inauguration Monday after 13 years of military rule.

The court rejected an appeal from Chief Obafemi Awolowo runner-up in the election, that Mr. Shagari failed to win the required fraction of votes. Four of the seven judges held that a special election tribunal found correctly in dismissing the protest on Sept. 10.

Chief Awolowo argued that Mr. Shagari's showing of 25 percent of the vote in 12 states and 21 percent in Kano state did not satisfy the minimum requirement of 25 percent of the vote in two-thirds of the 19 states of Nigeria. The four judges said the wording of the electoral law was clear, and there was no need to doubt that two-thirds was meant to be taken as 12½ states out of the 19.

## Carter Signs Canal Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (Reuters) — President Carter yesterday signed the bill passed by Congress to implement the Panama Canal treaties under which control of the canal will gradually pass to Panama.

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## Primary Becoming Pivotal Test

### Carter Push Outgunning Kennedy Draft in Florida

By Hedrick Smith

(AMI (NYT) — The Carter campaign has unexpectedly pushed the Kennedy movement on the eve here with an all-out push in the last two weeks that includes a series of high-level, fresh federal aid for the state the assignment of half a dozen House staff aides to its Florida offices.

The intensity of their rivalry, expected to cost the two together \$350,000 or more and out as many as 50,000 voters in 13, has far outstripped early shambles out of the Florida caucus. In the caucuses are delegates to a state party in November, rather than directly for a candidate, primary. But what was once a preliminary scrimmage for federal straw poll in November being treated as a pivotal strength.

Carter forces hope to shatter Kennedy's image of a weak, draft-Kennedy hope to prove that, even next his home state of Georgia, Carter is weak.

Florida Tactics

Florida have some of the logistics become that Nancy Carter, a pro-Carter leader in Miami, stated that her side had all the available public opinion polls that region on Oct. 13, while the Kennedy efforts supporters to the one caucus state. But a Kennedy backer from a guy who operates the private schools. Our side is there.

The early optimism of the Kennedy forces has given way to a contest that pits the enthusiasm for the candidacy of Sen. Kennedy against the well-entrenched party establishment in Florida. By Gov. Bob Graham, considerable resources of the state.

last week, the amount of the amount of staff the state have used, Mrs. Smith, the tangible pressure on some public officials along with them and not all having their effect. "Bendize, the Democratic committee who the Carter movement 1976 and now leads the state effort. "I'm not feeling as good as I was."

Carter Blitz

In one 48-hour period last week, Carter administration sent Roy Carter, Vice President Moore, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, and Moon Landrieu, secretary of housing and urban development, to key Florida cities. Visits planned by Robert Strauss, Mr. Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, Jody Powell, the president's

press secretary, Mrs. Carter and possibly also the president, who held a town meeting in Tampa on Aug. 30.

The administration is also emphasizing economic aid to Florida this fall. During his stop in Miami, Mr. Landrieu announced federal aid for 400 new housing units for that city. The Transportation Department has been instructed by the White House to make public before Oct. 13 any aid it has in store for Florida this year, administration officials report.

Moreover, the Carter campaign here has been reinforced in the last two weeks by five White House staff aides on temporary leave. A sixth has been running the Carter campaign in south Florida since he left the White House in mid-July.

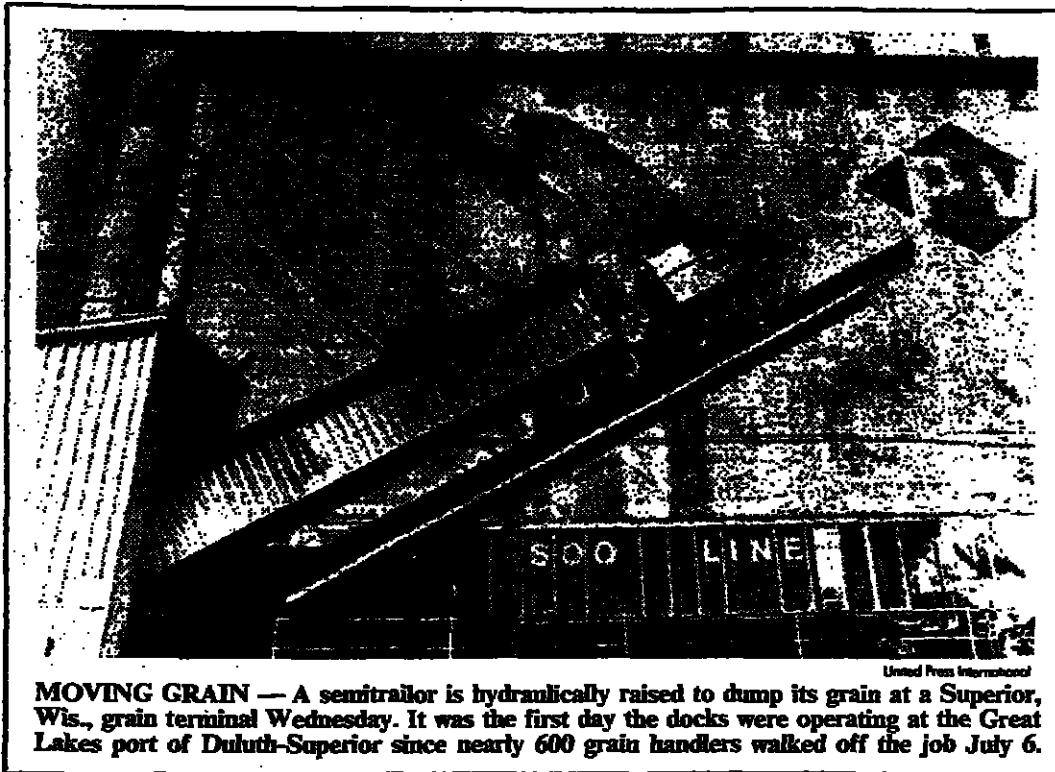
Political Pressure

Florida politicians report that Phil Wise, the president's appointments secretary, has been calling some members of Gov. Graham's Cabinet to urge them to lead staff aides full-time to the Carter campaign. Frank Moore, the president's congressional liaison chief, was reported to have leaned on some congressmen, including Rep. William Lehman, to lead local political aides to the Carter efforts.

In all, Carter campaign officials report raising about \$650,000 in Florida, close to \$200,000 of which has been budgeted for the push between now and Oct. 13. The Kennedy forces expect to spend \$150,000.

The Kennedy effort has also been helped by some labor union organizations, such as the International Brotherhood of Teachers and agents for retired members of the United Automobile Workers.

But both sides say privately that the decision of the Florida Labor Federation to field a competing slate of delegates in many counties will probably cut into Kennedy support.



MOVING GRAIN — A semitrailer is hydraulically raised to dump its grain at a Superior, Wis., grain terminal Wednesday. It was the first day the docks were operating at the Great Lakes port of Duluth-Superior since nearly 600 grain handlers walked off the job July 6.

## In Tainted Feed, Agricultural Products

### PCB Spreads From U.S. to Japan, Canada

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP) — Federal investigations tracking chemicals from a leaky Montana electrical transformer have tracked PCB-tainted animal feed and agricultural products into 19 states, Canada and Japan in what officials say is the most widespread chemical contamination incident they have encountered.

PCB is polychlorinated biphenyl, a suspected carcinogen that has caused skin disease and other health problems. The U.S. government banned production of the chemical compound in 1976, but PCBs are still widely found in electrical transformers and industrial machinery, where they are used as high-

temperature coolants and lubricants.

Federal and state officials involved in the widespread search said that their laboratories are so jammed with samples waiting to be tested for PCBs that they have been unable to tell farmers with suspect livestock, feed and eggs what to do.

"We've had hundreds of calls from farmers who think they may have a problem," said Gordon McComber, director of Montana's agriculture department. "We are telling them don't dispose of it, don't eat it and don't kill it, just bear with us."

In addition to tracking raw foods suspected of PCB contamination, investigators for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration have started

tests on processed foods in six states to determine whether they also contain the chemical.

The Environmental Protection Agency estimated this year that there are still about 35 million electrical transformers in use that are filled with oil containing PCBs.

Investigators have identified the source of the recent food contamination as a damaged transformer in a storage shed owned by the Rice Packing Co. of Billings, Mont. About 200 gallons of the PCB leaked from the transformer sometime around June 20 of this year, investigators said.

Widespread Contamination

According to the FDA, PCBs became mixed with bone and meat meal at the plant. Since June 20 the plant has shipped about 2 million pounds of the meal to feed manufacturers, who used it in feed prepared primarily for hogs and poultry.

Most of the feed manufacturers who received the tainted meal and bone meal are in Montana, federal officials said. But during the three months that elapsed from the time of the leakage until the PCB investigation began, the chemical has spread widely, the officials said.

In interviews yesterday, federal officials said that the PCB contamination incident was a virtual case study in the multiplication effect that can occur even a small amount of contaminant gets into a food chain.

Federal investigators have tracked the PCBs to milk farms in Manitoba, chicken soup makers in Minnesota and a mayonnaise distributor in Washington state. Chickens contaminated with the chemical went into frozen-food lockers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Kansas, while eggs with PCBs in them went to Utah and Idaho, investigators said.

Tainted Grease

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the FDA are investigating 40 to 50 Western slaughterhouses that apparently received the contaminated animal feed and one shipment of nearly 10 million pounds of contaminated chicken grease that ended up in Japan, Canada, Washington and Oregon.

The FDA said that it notified Canadian officials last Friday about the PCB-contaminated products and told the Japanese Embassy this week that the PCB-tainted chicken grease was on a freighter from Seattle that was en route to the Mitsubishi Corp. of Tokyo.

Anthony Celeste, the FDA official heading the agency's search for the chemical, said that he has almost 100 people assigned to it.

Federal officials are expected to detail the extent of the contamination they have uncovered in hearings to begin today before the House Commerce subcommittee on oversight and investigations.

Carol Tucker Foreman, assistant secretary of agriculture, said this week that her department's investigators had been "slovenly and unacceptable" in their handling of the PCB incident.

Quake Jolts Central Italy

NORCIA, Italy, Sept. 28 (AP) — A moderate quake rocked parts of central Italy today, but caused no casualties. Last week a strong tremor in the area killed 5 persons and left thousands homeless.

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## In Most Western Countries

### Energy-Saving Campaigns Said to Fail

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT) — Energy-saving campaigns in most Western industrial countries except France — compared energy consumption and conservation efforts since the Arab oil boycott in 1973, when the IEA was formed.

Cut by 4.5 Percent

The report said that Western countries' conservation measures have cut consumption by about 4.5 percent from what it would have been otherwise over the last five years.

But the industrial oil-importing countries need to achieve a rate of savings between 10 and 15 percent by 1985 in order to avoid supply shortages, IEA officials said.

The outlook for further substantial improvements in the energy demand picture is thus clouded by failure of IEA countries as a group to make substantial progress in developing and implementing conservation measures," the report concluded.

Strong savings programs exist in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, the report said, while Germany, Britain and Japan all have taken steps in the right direction, but still have the potential for great improvements. Most smaller countries have failed to react, it said.

The report would have been even more pessimistic if it had been written by the IEA secretariat instead of being compiled from member governments' submissions about their own programs, IEA sources said.

It was published to coincide with the start of International Energy Conservation Month — a campaign in all 20 countries in schools and in the press to convince public opinion that energy conservation is essential to ensure a long-term equilibrium of supply and demand.

composed of the 20 main Western industrial countries except France — compared energy consumption and conservation efforts since the Arab oil boycott in 1973, when the IEA was formed.

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It was published to coincide with the start of International Energy Conservation Month — a campaign in all 20 countries in schools and in the press to convince public opinion that energy conservation is essential to ensure a long-term equilibrium of supply and demand.

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## U.S. Agency Bars Air Fare Increase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has rejected blanket fuel-related passenger and cargo rate increases proposed by the International Air Transport Association.

The CAB said this week it realized the economic hardship of rising fuel costs, but wanted to keep to its policy of considering the charges on an individual basis, that is, carrier by carrier and route by route.

The agreements put forth by the association would have pegged fare increases and cargo rate structures to an average of worldwide costs, although authorizing individual fare increases in certain markets.

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## ROLEX AGAIN OFFERS WORLD-WIDE

## "AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE"

250,000 Swiss Francs To Go To Five Laureates

A. J. Heiniger...

"Enterprising Spirits;  
The Answer To Pessimism"

The official announcement of the opening of The Rolex Awards For Enterprise 1981 was made by Mr. André J. Heiniger, Chief Executive and Managing Director of Montres Rolex S.A., in a ceremony held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 13 September, 1979.

Mr. Heiniger, in presenting details of the 1981 Rolex Awards For Enterprise, visiting personalities and the press, emphasized the remarkable success of the 1976-77 Rolex Awards For Enterprise in his explanation of the background behind the 1981 Awards.

"You may remember," said Heiniger, "that the Rolex Awards For Enterprise were created in 1976 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Rolex Oyster, in honour of the founder of our company, Hans Wilsdorf. We knew that in taking this initiative, we would be following the spirit which he had observed all his life. But, I must admit, that at that

time, we were not contemplating renewing those Awards, which we had merely conceived as a means of drawing very special attention to an anniversary which meant so much to us."

"We were ourselves overwhelmed by the tremendous response we received from all over the world. We received thousands and thousands of letters from people wishing to enter in this peaceful and intelligent competition. It was indeed encouraging to see that our decision to highlight the spirit of enterprise seemed to be the answer to a need that was far more widely felt than the prevailing spirit of pessimism might lead one to believe..."

In response to the inquiries, application forms were sent from Geneva around the world, and then, as Heiniger went on to say, "The projects began to come in by the thousand. We studied them, and were so struck by their overall quality that we felt obliged to award 26 Honourable Mentions awards, not previously planned, in addition to the five original Awards."

"Could we possibly allow the soil which had yielded such a rich harvest to go back to lying fallow? Could we let such valuable forces as we had unleashed fall into oblivion? In my opinion, we could not."

With that, Mr. Heiniger officially announced the launching of The Rolex Awards For Enterprise 1981. After first paying tribute to the work done by the members of the Selection Committee of the previous Awards, he named the new Selection Committee for the 1981 Awards. The Rolex Awards For Enterprise 1981 are now underway.



Mr. André J. HEINIGER  
Chief Executive and  
Managing Director  
of Montres Rolex S.A.  
Geneva, Switzerland

Distinguished International Selection  
Committee To Judge '81 Applications

Late in 1980, an outstanding group of distinguished, internationally renowned experts will assemble in Geneva, Switzerland, as the Selection Committee of The Rolex Awards For Enterprise 1981.

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. André J. Heiniger, The Selection Committee will decide which applications, out of thousands expected, will be granted the five Rolex Awards For Enterprise 1981. The members are:

Dr. Sylvie A. Earle, American. A marine biologist and aquanaut, Dr. Earle has spent some 4,000 hours underwater, over 1,000 of them in saturation diving conditions, in submarines such as Hydro-Lab, Teklite, etc.

Dr. René G. Favalora, Argentine. Dr. Favalora is one of the world's leading authorities and surgeons in the fields of cardiovascular and thoracic surgery.

Lord Hunt, British. Recently awarded the O.B.E., Lord Hunt is well-known as the leader of the successful British expedition to Mt. Everest in 1953, along with many subsequent expeditions and explorations.

## The 1976-77 Rolex Awards...

5 Laureates, 26 Honourable Mentions  
Chosen From 3,200 Entries, 88 Countries

The first Rolex Awards For Enterprise, in 1976-77, produced a remarkable world-wide response of more than 3,200 completed application forms from a total of 88 countries around the world. Such was the magnitude and the quality of the projects submitted that Montres Rolex S.A. decided to grant 26 previously unplanned Honourable Mentions prizes, in addition to the five Rolex Awards.

The five 1976-77 Rolex Laureates, their projects, and some of their results are listed below:

Luc Debecker, Belgian. A surveying engineer, Debecker's project involved the photographing and mapping of all of the fascinating, 40,000-year-old cave paintings found in over 150 European caves. These remarkable works, which he rightly terms the world's oldest and largest art collection, have never been completely analyzed and compared. Debecker, who at the time of his application had already explored over 70 of the caves, has taken

THE ROLEX AWARDS  
FOR ENTERPRISE 1981

If you are enterprising, and you have a worthwhile project that falls within one of three particular broad categories of human interest, you may never have a better chance to win 50,000 Swiss francs and a gold Rolex Day-Date Chronometer!

Officially opened on 13 September 1979, The Rolex Awards For Enterprise 1981 will be granted in early May 1981, to five Rolex Laureates, each of whom will be invited to Geneva, Switzerland, as the guest of Montres Rolex S.A., to receive his or her cheque for 50,000 Swiss francs and a specially engraved gold Rolex.

**The Reason Why**  
You should know the objective of the Rolex Awards. Officially, it's this: "The Rolex Awards For Enterprise will seek to encourage the 'spirit of enterprise' in individuals around the world by rewarding outstanding personal efforts, or contributions, in selected categories of human endeavour."

**Some Background**  
In 1926, Rolex patented what was then acclaimed as the world's first waterproof wristwatch, the now well-known "Rolex Oyster".

In 1976, to mark and celebrate the 50th anniversary of this invention, Montres Rolex S.A. inaugurated "The Rolex Awards For Enterprise". It was an international competition, very much in keeping with the long Rolex tradition of enterprise in the world of watchmaking, which has seen many "firsts". These include the first self-winding rotor mechanism, the first wristwatch showing the date at a window on the watch face, the first diver's watch guaranteed waterproof to 330 feet under water (nowadays to 4,000 feet), the "Day-Date" as the world's first waterproof and self-winding wrist chronometer which indicates the date and the day of the week spelt out in full, and many others.

**Selection Criteria**  
Applications will be judged by the 1981 Selection Committee on the basis of their general demonstration of the 'spirit of enterprise', plus their quality of newness, originality, inventiveness, interest, feasibility, significance and likelihood of completion.

At least one Award will be granted by The Selection Committee in each of the three categories of competition. The Laureates will be informed of The Selection Committee's decisions by the end of 1980.

HOW TO APPLY  
RULES AND CONDITIONS

All individuals interested in entering a project should first request an **Official Application Form**, in writing, from:  
The Secretariat  
The Rolex Awards For Enterprise  
Post Office Box 178  
1211 Geneva 26, Switzerland  
**The applications -**  
must be submitted on the Official Application Form,  
must be typewritten, in English, and  
must reach The Secretariat not later than 30 April 1980.

A scientific consulting firm in Geneva will examine and classify the projects submitted, and set aside those which fail to meet specified standards. The Selection Committee will choose the five Laureates by majority votes, and the decisions of The Selection Committee will be final.

All applicants will receive detailed Rules and Conditions of The Rolex Awards For Enterprise 1981 with their Official Application Form.

charge of endocrinology research at the San Diego Zoo in California. His Award-winning project was the development of a sophisticated system that enables rare and endangered bird species to be sexed via fecal steroid analysis, thus avoiding handling of the birds and the danger of trauma to them. Donating his Rolex grant funds to the Zoo, Lasley has initiated and is operating a non-profit laboratory for the sexing of monophyletic species that is providing important new help to the world of captive breeding, the technique that may prevent the extinction of many endangered species.

**Kenneth Marten**, American. As a candidate for a Ph.D. in Zoology at the University of California in Berkeley, Marten's project was based on the development of a management program designed to save the Abyssinian wolf, of the Ethiopian mountain highlands, from almost certain extinction at the hands of man. Following a pilot study on the wolf, it is now hoped that the completion of the program by local authorities.

**Francine Patterson**, American. A Ph.D. candidate at Stanford University in California, Patterson won her Rolex Award for an unusual and on-going project that has been succeeding in teaching Koko, a female lowland gorilla, to use Amstar, a sign language used by mute humans, as a means of establishing communications between humans and gorillas. Her Rolex Award funds contributed toward the addition of Michael, a young male gorilla, to the project, for purposes of replicating the teaching experience, and building the basis, it is hoped, for the establishment of a community of signing gorillas.

The story of The Rolex Awards For Enterprise 1976-77 is more fully told in a book, "In The Spirit Of Enterprise", published by W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco, California; \$6.95, which documents the projects of the five Rolex Laureates, the 26 Honourable Mentions winners, and 100 other interesting projects.



Friends and neighbors watch over body of a peasant killed by National Guard gunfire in Montemor-o-Novo, Portugal.

## Portuguese Protest Peasants' Slaying by Guardsmen

ISBON, Sept. 28 (UPI) — Peasants of Montemor-o-Novo, Portugal, are protesting the slaying of a peasant by National Guard soldiers yesterday.

The deaths were the first casualties in the Alentejo agrarian region since landless peasants occupied plantations during 1974-1975 revolution. Organized as diverse as farm laborers and telephone syndicates, the peasants there by National Guard soldiers yesterday.

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ence" following the killings and announced an investigation to determine who was responsible for them.

Peasants from surrounding villages and collective farms today converged on Montemor-o-Novo, 80 kilometers east of Lisbon, carrying black flags and keeping a silent vigil

outside the tiny mortuary chapel where the bodies of the two peasants lay.

Montemor-o-Novo erupted in violence last February when thousands of peasants stormed the homes of five private landowners, throwing stones and extensively

damaging property, but causing no injuries.

Under a 1977 law, passed by the coalition led by Socialist Mario Soares, private landowners can reclaim some of the property seized by Communist-led peasants during the revolution.

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## Elite Paris Shops, Residents Buying Security

## Crime Jitters: Maxim's Is Bulletproofed

By Hebe Dorsey  
PARIS, Sept. 28 (HTT) — When Maxim's puts up steel-framed, bulletproof windows on its classically antique facade, it begins to be clear that Paris is no longer Gay Paree.

Slowly, almost surreptitiously, a city that was once synonymous with everything frivolous has adjusted to living with potential violence.

At Maxim's, the two choice tables for lunch are nestled into the winter garden alcove, their curtained windows, lined with green plants, opening onto the rue Royale. But last week, that section was screened off as bulletproof glass was being installed.

Nothing has happened at Maxim's. Not yet. But restaurants here are becoming targets for thugs, just as in Italy. In June, at Michel Oliver's Bistrot de Paris, an exclusive area of the 7th arrondissement, a gang of four barged in, guns in hand. They left with the customers' money and jewelry, after offering the customers' cigars to the kitchen staff.

**"Better Safe..."**  
Recently at Maxim's, diners have been disturbed by noises from street protests, as well as by people peering over the curtains. A few days ago, there was a picket line next door, with shopkeepers protesting at Jansen's decorating store. So, as Louis Vaudable, owner of Maxim's, put it: "Better safe than sorry."

Many of Maxim's customers, unaware of the invisible, yet major, change, still seem concerned if they hear any commotion outside.

For Patrice Remlinger, a glass-and-mirror specialist whose firm goes back 100 years, doing Maxim's is definitely a change of pace. "Ten years ago, we had no demands for that type of work. There was no such market. Things started deteriorating about five years ago. At the beginning, we only did jewelry stores. Now that kind of protection is being required by restaurants and hotels as well as private citizens, especially those living on terraces or patios."

Mr. Remlinger said that he used 25-millimeter-thick layered glass for that type of work. The thickest used for Maxim's, the thickest glass, 1 centimeter, is used on armored tanks.

**"Safe With Windows"**  
At Bulgari's, a jewelry shop opening soon in the Plaza Athenes Hotel, the owners have installed closed-circuit television monitors and electronic instruments that detect movement, as well as bulletproof glass and other security devices. One person called the shop "a safe with a couple of windows."

At Fruchon's, the exclusive food store that was severely damaged by a bomb in 1977, owner Edmond Bory said: "I've just turned the clock back 30 years. I went back to iron shutters which, in an effort to be modern, I had done away with to put in glass doors and windows all the way to the floor."

"I had a hard time finding those shutters again," Mr. Bory said. "Nobody seems to be making them any more."

Besides deluxe stores and restaurants, individuals also are buying special protection: the wealthier ones are installing the electronic devices that are sensitive to movement. In most big bourgeois apartment buildings, the traditional noisy concierge may still be there, a valuable vestige of the era when one

called out, "Cordon, s'il vous plait" — a request for her to pull the rope to open the door, after some double-checking. Now, in some buildings, the job is being done with intercoms, some of which have a numbered codes to connect to the tenant.



## Bridging the Rio Grande

Mexico and the United States are closely bound geographically but grievously divided psychologically. Proximity, in fact, has bred much irritation, even bitterness. And Mexico's discovery of vast oil reserves, which could become the basis of a new relationship, seems so far only to have widened the Rio Grande. What, as they meet again, can the neighbor presidents do about it?

In previous encounters, Presidents Carter and Lopez Portillo tended to talk past each other, missing the signals about domestic pressures on their terms of trade. A major argument, over the price to be paid for Mexican natural gas, fortunately is now ended; Americans will pay a high price but on terms that serve their interests. One good bargain does not a long-term policy make, but it could point the way.

The U.S. relations with Mexico are not merely special: in vital respects, they are unique. The economic gulf between them is the greatest between any neighbors in the non-communist world. Average wages in the United States are currently about 13 times those paid in Mexico. One of five adult Mexicans is either out of work or underemployed. Of 68 million Mexicans, nearly half are under 15 so that an additional half-million youths swell the jobless pool every year.

The inevitable result is that perhaps 500,000 Mexicans pour into the United States every year across a fairly open 2,000-mile frontier. Opinions differ sharply about how to deal with this influx, or even whether it should be dealt with. But what should be clear is that the tide will slacken only as Mexico prospers. Thus the United States has an obvious and enduring interest in Mexico's economic development.

Oil can count for much in that development. The United States is a natural customer: it should be an eager customer, since every barrel will reduce dependence on Middle East supplies. The prior and more difficult problem will be to open U.S. markets to the other products of a low-wage economy.

Trade with Mexico has been growing impressively. It rose 34 percent in 1978, to \$12.7 billion. But as this commerce increases, so does the protectionist clamor in both countries. The United States treats Mexican goods no better or worse than those of other nations. But this tends to disparage the idea of a special relationship. A wiser course would be for both countries to learn to accept and even emphasize their symbiosis.

For Americans, this would require bending rules on immigration and trade, accepting the risk that others would press for similar arrangements. For Mexicans, it would mean easing restrictions on U.S. investment. Freer movement of people, goods and capital would enlarge the sense of community. That goal, though distant, seems more realistic as well as appealing than building walls against braceros and tomatoes.

Special accommodations with Mexico will long be difficult to arrange. Mexicans fear being overwhelmed by U.S. wealth; Americans, not all of them bigots, are troubled by the rapid growth of a Spanish-speaking subculture. Every move is shadowed by a history of conflict that no Mexican is allowed to forget and that Americans are only tardily learning. But the Rio Grande will not be bridged by normal diplomacy and summit meetings. Sooner or later, the talk in Washington and in Mexico City will have to turn to shared goals and dreams.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Concorde's Destination

By stopping production of the Concorde, the British and French have signaled the end of their stubborn defense of the technological imperative — the proposition that because something can be done technically, it must be done — even if it makes no economic sense.

The Concorde, a sleek supersonic pterodactyl, suffered from production delays, cost overruns, environmental protests, technical flying problems and rising fuel costs; but its essential problems were evident when the project began.

Its economics were always dubious. Back in 1965, the British magazine *The Economist* called it a "bad aircraft." Because of time zone differences, no plane makes it possible comfortably to fly to Europe, conduct business, and return the same day. Faster planes do not reduce the time necessary to get to and from airports. And operating costs were four times those of a Boeing 747. There never was a market for tickets at a price that would have made the Concorde profitable.

Not one Concorde was ever sold in a normal, competitive business transaction. The government-owned British and French national airlines originally took nine aircraft. They will now get the remaining five. Since these 14 planes will still need a very large

annual operating subsidy, the British and French evidently have yet fully to learn their lesson. They have already spent \$500 for every man, woman and child in their two countries to sell zero planes.

There is reason to hope that the United States has absorbed that lesson from its own fight over the SST. Americans should be grateful to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., for the battle he led to kill the American SST in 1970 and 1971. More than \$1 billion was spent, but without that fight the United States would now be writing off even greater losses. At the time of the debate, frightening predictions were made as to what the British-French and Soviet SST projects would do to U.S. aviation. Instead, the U.S. industry maintained its momentum while the two SST projects collapsed.

The goal should be not to build the most technically advanced products that money can buy, but rather to put money for research and development into industries that promise profitable markets both abroad and at home. Although 14 sleek Concorde will continue to carry passengers faster than the speed of sound, it is quite clear that this aircraft will never take off.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Windfalls for Everybody

Charitable as always, the Senate Finance Committee is giving away, in bits and pieces, President Carter's windfall profits tax on oil. The committee has now cheerily voted a series of credits and plowbacks and handouts that add up to more money than the new tax would bring in. If the bill were enacted in its present form, it would raise nothing but the federal deficit.

The senators have been alternating with each other in advancing their various definitions of the public interest. Into the bill went tax credits for solar heaters and home insulation. Then came the exemption for newly discovered oil. There are credits for wood stoves and new furnaces. There is also the whopping credit for businesses producing power from unconventional sources.

As the bill was passed by the House in June, it was calculated to raise something like \$104 billion over the next 10 years. At one point this week, the Senate committee's tax exemptions and credits were over \$120 billion. The Democratic leaders had agreed, incidentally, to have this bill on the president's desk before the summer recess. But the Finance Committee is just getting around to it now. The Finance Committee has discovered, over the years, that its bargaining power increases as the weeks go by and the end of the session approaches.

How will it all end? Past experience suggests that at some point the chairman, Russell B. Long of Louisiana, will rap sternly on the table and declare that the time for levity has passed. He will remind the members that the committee has a duty to the nation in these troubled times. With that, the committee will drop some of the silliest amendments and solemnly vote to give Mr. Carter about one-third of what he wants.

This classically deplorable performance by the Finance Committee will have served at least one useful purpose if it persuades the administration to drop the concept of an energy trust fund. As Mr. Carter conceived it, the windfall tax was supposed to go into a trust fund that would finance aid to the poor, transit subsidies, synthetic fuel production and so forth. Each of those needs has its own separate logic unrelated to the windfall tax and whatever money it may eventually raise. The trust fund is a fundamentally bad idea.

As for revenue, the White House would be wiser to drop the whole tortured rhetoric of windfalls and move to a flat severance tax — a tax of, say, \$5 on each barrel of oil produced. Because it would be simple and direct, with no exceptions, it would not invite the kind of political pilferage that is now going on in the Finance Committee.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 29, 1904

LONDON — Dr. Stephen Smith, surgeon to the Eye Department of Battersea Park Hospital, has announced a new treatment of myopia, long-sight and astigmatism without glasses. He advocates a process of manipulation of the eye, the method varying with the affliction. The process is said to be so gentle and gradual, that not the least pain occurs, and there never is the slightest injurious effect. The patient is treated for a few minutes daily. Some are cured in a week. Seven persons, who had formerly suffered from eye disorders, were shown to an assemblage of medical men to have normal distance vision after treatment.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1929

SHANGHAI — Details of the appalling slaughter of 10,000 Moslems and many hundreds of Chinese as the result of recent religious clashes were received here today. They revealed scenes of horror carried out under religious banners. The exact number of victims will probably never be known. Horrifying scenes were enacted by crazed women wandering through the field of the dead in an effort to recognize their kin. Many mothers killed their babies and then committed suicide when they realized they were facing starvation. The fire which lighted the torch was the Moslem uprising at Tachow against the Chinese Tibetans last May.



## Less and Less for Hardware

Edward N. Luttwak

WASHINGTON — Nothing could have been more clear than the Kissinger argument: SALT-2 will merely register the military inferiority of the United States unless prompt action is taken.

Nothing could have been more obvious than what followed. How much more money would be needed? Three percent over inflation, the level promised by President Carter but not in fact delivered? Five percent, the increase suggested by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and others? And on what should the money be spent? Senior figures of the administration, men who had just gone through weeks of bureaucratic agony over excruciating budget-cutting choices, did their best to add to the confusion by claiming that the Pentagon would not know how to spend the money anyway.

With their desks littered by service warnings of just how much the forces would be run down as inflation cut into real funding, the administration's loyalists could not stand their ground for very long. They soon explained that it was the "strategic-nuclear programs" that were already fully funded, not the rest.

### Make Clear

In fact, Henry Kissinger had made it emphatically clear that, in calling for more spending, his first concern was precisely "the rest" — that is, the Navy, the Air Force and the Army, and not just the Trident missile submarines and the MX missile system, which are indeed fully funded.

And there could scarcely be an argument over the reality of those needs, at a time when the Navy is down to 398 ships from 950-plus 10 years ago, with 600 needed for proper coverage of two oceans; when U.S. ground forces are so constrained for training funds that tank crews in West Germany can fire only a single round during a single annual exercise, and when the finest U.S. Air Force fighters are kept on the ground because there isn't money for spare parts.

Single episodes reveal more than reams of statistics: Pentagon budgeters have just ordered the Navy to provide the refueling tankers it needs by converting S-3 aircraft, instead of buying new tanker vessels of the same S-3 aircraft.

It sounds like plain common sense: tankers, after all, need not be tip-top new, theirs being an undemanding mission that calls for no acrobatics. But in fact this is a real horror story, an extreme example of how painful the budget situation really is: The S-3 is not some older transport aircraft, just right for a new lease on life after conversion. It

is a brand new anti-submarine aircraft crammed with advanced electronics — a key instrument of one of the very few remaining U.S. military advantages, U.S. superiority in submarine detection.

As things now stand, the imperative need for carrier-based tankers (without which U.S. Navy fighters would lose much of their effectiveness) could only be made good by ripping out sophisticated electronics to make way for jet fuel.

There are all too many such examples of ruinous stringency, where major capabilities are being sacrificed to save small amounts: The two-way squeeze between manpower costs and inflation leaves less and less for the hardware.

One more source of needless confusion has been the misleading assertion that the Pentagon is already swash with money duly appropriated by Congress but not spent. The congressmen who play this tune would hardly dare to deny their wives housekeeping money on the grounds that they still had some cash in hand.

There are bills already in the mail for the Pentagon, too, and there are larger amounts already fully committed where contract negotiations are still not completed. There is now a real danger that the Pentagon might be driven to hasty decisions to avoid any accusation issued by those who have every reason to know better.

Beyond all the obfuscating talk of 1975 dollars and 1980 dollars, current dollars and deflated dollars, authorized funds and appropriated funds, there are harsh facts that will not be talked away. It is time to become serious. The Soviet Union is now very evidently on its way to globalizing its armed strength. Unless effectively discouraged by countervailing force, its new power will make the world an even nastier place for us and our friends. The United States is spending less than 5 percent of its gross national product on defense; the Soviet Union is spending around 15 percent of theirs, or roughly one-third more than the United States does in real terms.

The present Carter defense budget does not meet the need. Urgent priorities include a new aircraft carrier this year and another two over the next five years; 25 warships a year for the next five years, instead of the total of 46 now planned; and more Navy aircraft.

For the Air Force, larger stocks of spare parts across the board and money for a new all-weather fighter-bomber in lieu of the cheaper daylight-only aircraft now being imposed. (The Russians might be excused for choosing to attack at night or in bad weather, but there is no excuse for equipping the U.S. Air Force as if Central Europe enjoyed the weather of Nevada.)

For the Marines, old landing craft and amphibious vehicles badly need to be replaced, preferably with fighting vehicles that can meet Soviet armor — now to be found all over the world.

The Army's problems cannot really be solved by money alone: only conscription will fill its ranks with young men fit to fight a modern war. But it, too, needs money: urgent to provide a combat vehicle for the infantry (even the Yugoslavs are ahead of the United States in

that department), new-design tank destroyers and mobile air defense across the board, both guns and missiles.

Finally, the strategic forces: there is much to be said for a cheaper submarine to fit the Trident-2 missile than the 1,800-ton monsters now slowly being built, but equally there is little merit in relying on ancient B-52s where a new bomber is badly needed: a cut-price B-1 is now available that will be of use for non-nuclear missions over the oceans and as an assault-stopper on land, as well as to deliver nuclear air-ground missiles and plain bombs.

For a 5 percent budget growth fully clear of inflation, the United States could have all this, and nothing less will do. It is not a U.S. Soviet nuclear war that we have to fear, but rather the steady deterioration of U.S. leverage over a world event in the recent jambores that gathered in Cuba, which included the most members of OPEC, the "non-aligned" revealed their opinion of the balance of power all too clearly in their open contempt for U.S. power. It is time to "get with it."

The writer is a senior fellow at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

## A Call to Carter On Foreign Affairs

By Theodore C. Sorensen

NEW YORK — Effective control over the conduct of foreign affairs is slipping away from Jimmy Carter, and that is sad to see.

It is sad because the president and his able foreign-affairs team have in the past staked out generally admirable positions.

He has achieved concrete results on the strategic-arms-limitation treaty, the Middle East, China, Panama, Turkey, world trade and Third-World relations that his two predecessors, for all of Henry A. Kissinger's luminosity, could not wrap up.

Carter has demonstrated restraint in Iran, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and elsewhere in a manner recognizing both the realistic and the ethical limits of U.S. military power as well as the folly of aiding repressive regimes.

On human rights, refugees, foreign aid and Central Intelligence Agency covert operations, he has steadily chipped away at the tarnish that had recently blemished this nation's moral stature.

### Sad

It is sad, further, because a coherent and effective U.S. foreign policy requires presidential leadership. Not with unaccountable power. Not with an exclusive monopoly of power. But the framers of the Constitution knew that decisive, unified initiative and implementation in foreign affairs were properly the prerogative of a single, nationally elected executive.

It is sad, finally, because it is so unnecessary. No president, under Alexander Hamilton's design of "power as the rival of power," has a free hand in Washington. But even in this post-Vietnam, post-Watergate era of extra suspicion and scrutiny, even a beleaguered chief executive buffeted by unfavorable economic and political winds can and should retain the central direction of U.S. foreign policy.

But to do so he must remember three basic rules:

• The president must seize initiative on every major international issue.

When Soviet forces are detected in Cuba, for example, he should determine as best and as quickly as he can, through intelligence and diplomatic channels, when they arrived, what purpose they serve, what threat they constitute, whether they can be differentiated from U.S. troops in Cuba and Turkey, and what course the United States will follow — and then disclose all of that fully and promptly to the American people from the White House.

When his ambassador to the United Nations resigns, the president should state why and whether resignation and why and whether

any policy change is involved, Presidential silence, or delay, or political deferral to Sen. Frank Church, Idaho, or others, leaves a vacuum certain to be filled by speculation, exaggeration and misinformation.

• The president must define in terms of the public mind. It is his role to explain that "détente" was oversold by his predecessors and provide a more accurate definition of his role to insist that the SALT treaty and new weapons program and any Cuban resolutions be voted up or down independently on the own merits, not linked together in log-rolling bargain for Senate vote. He must determine whether if Horn of Africa or Shaba-Zaire each price rise by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries presents a real test of U.S. will, and not leave that pronouncement to some headline writer or House member.

• If a former secretary of state told Western Europe that it can no longer rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella, or if a congressman warns Panama that we will renege on the canal treaties, the president must promptly and emphatically make clear that the United States could never accept such positions. He cannot accommodate both George McGovern and Barry Goldwater or most international issues, and he should not try.

• The president must be perceived to be in full command of his own forces. If he permits the inference that his Middle East policy is determined by a power struggle among various executive branch officials, his administration speaks with more than one voice on U.S.-Soviet relations, South Africa, Mexico or in international energy, if he does not create an atmosphere that dries up free-wheeling leaks and anonymous dissents from the White House and national security agencies, then a amount of Cabinet reshuffling can avoid the impression that he is in full command.

### Leadership

The need is not for more belligerence in President Carter's policy or more bombast in his speeches, nor for a strong warning to Congress unmatched by action.

What's needed is presidential leadership. The times require it. The Constitution authorizes it. This president is capable of it.

Pray, sir, begin.

Theodore C. Sorensen, former special counsel to President John F. Kennedy, practices law in New York City. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

## Panic Politics

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Jody Powell, and his spokesmen, deny that Kennedy was a Catholic, while loudly denying he would do such a thing.

Carter's major asset — other than the powers of the presidency — is the widespread impression that he is a man of honor and decency, whatever his deficiencies as president. If his campaign tactics undermine that reputation, he will lose far more than he can hope to gain.

Sen. Kennedy's personal problems are not, moreover, exactly a secret. The press can be relied upon to delve into them in detail. No doubt some Republicans will want to "discuss" this matter, particularly if Kennedy becomes an avowed candidate. Carter need not let his good name or further aggravating enemies within the Democratic Party in order to remind anyone of Chappaquiddick.

### The Low Road

Besides, the Carter forces appear to be doing pretty well at tough presidential politics without having to take the low road. Many people have been seduced by Carter's low poll standing or by Kennedy's glamor, or both, into forgetting that Carter has the most valuable asset a presidential candidate can have — the presidency and its array of powers.

A president can, and Carter did — order a temporary takeover of the Rock Island Railroad so that Midwest farmers-voters can get their grain to market this fall. Kennedy can't take over railroads. A president can, and Carter did, have his housing secretary go to Miami and announce approval of 400 new housing units for that city, just a few weeks before the important Florida Democratic caucuses that will provide the first formal Kennedy-Carter clash. Kennedy has no housing units to deliver.

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### 'Mistakes'

Innuendo and back-hand references ill become any president and certainly Jimmy Carter. For one thing, they are too reminiscent of some of his celebrated "mistakes" in the 1976 campaign — the "ethnic purity" remark, for example, and the flexible use of Martin Luther King's name, depending on the audience. These were forgiven a supposedly novice campaigner; this time around, such double-edged tactics will appear more Nixonian than amiable.

(Who can forget Richard Nixon's "moratorium" on discussing the "Catholic issue" in his 1960 cam-

## Letters

### Abuse of Carter?

Has the International Herald Tribune begun to scrape the bottom of the barrel in search of editorial abuse for President Carter? I think James Reston (IHT, Sept. 20) should take some of his own advice: Stop "jogging" at the typewriter keyboard, and go fishing.

It is indeed disheartening to see an honest president all but destroyed by the press and rival politicians. Clearly President Carter has made some mistakes, but none so drastic as to have earned him the treatment in which he can no longer do any right.

When a president is criticized for jogging, it becomes necessary to examine the critical party's motives. Mr. Reston has jumped on the "dump Carter handwagon" with a column that rapidly approaches total absurdity. Yet many others, particularly other Democratic presidential hopefuls, believe that by rendering a president with at least

16 months remaining in office ineffective, they are doing what is best for the United States.

No one for a moment should believe that it is beneficial for the United States to have an ineffective president rather than an honest one. The U.S. public has until 1980 to decide whether President Carter should be re-elected, so until primary time officially begins, Mr. Reston and friends should travel to a nearby lake and . . . do some fishing.

PETER C. ADAMSON, Zurich.

### Presidential Power

The facts underlying William Pfaff's column (IHT, Sept. 25) about "The Myth and Reality" of the power of the presidency seem to me to illustrate the immense power of the president rather than to disprove it.

Lyndon Johnson waged war in Vietnam and Richard Nixon bombed Cambodia not only with-

out congressional sanction but despite specific opposition. The fact that the United States eventually had to get out of Vietnam and that Nixon was forced to relinquish the presidency after Watergate does not reflect impotence but the abuse of presidential power. Johnson's success with the Poverty Program is an example of the use of presidential power for legitimate purposes.

Jimmy Carter represents a different case. He simply cannot command the confidence of the Congress and of the people because he lacks the necessary qualities of leadership. People's expectations have not been overinflated, as Mr. Pfaff argued, and the problems of today are not beyond the capacity of government to deal with.

Mr. Pfaff has created a myth that the presidency is no longer powerful. The reality is that every president who has been a strong leader has found the means of carrying out his policy.

Paris. ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.



سكرا من الاجل

Call to  
Foreign

Communists in India

Revolution on Back Burner

By Michael T. Kaufman

**CALCUTTA (NYT)** — At the headquarters of the Communist Party of India, in a typically rotting neighborhood of the city, R.K. Nag, a 40-year-old man, looked at the camera with a weary expression. He explained that just because his party had been in power through democratic means did not mean that it had forsaken its revolutionary character.

"We are committed to revolutionary struggle," said Mr. Nag, who described himself as a Marxist-Leninist. He added: "If that struggle leads to reforms, that does not mean we are reformists. We do not regard those reforms as ends, they are merely byproducts of the struggle."

On the office wall were portraits of Lenin and Stalin. The Communist Party of India, which seeks to steer a neutral course between the Chinese and Soviet parties, regards Stalin with reverence. The Communist Party of India, which supports and is supported by Moscow, does not.

The third major element in Bengali leftist politics, the all-but-collapsed Communist Party of India-Marxist-Leninist, a pro-Chinese faction, also likes Stalin.

And a poet asked about the recent works of Imamu Amiri Baraka, formerly known as LeRoi Jones.

But the major point of discussion on the left was the issue put to Mr. Nag: Is a revolutionary party invariably co-opted by its participation in electoral politics?

His party, which governs West Bengal, has been more successful in democratic elections than any other Communist party. The party-led coalition has a majority in the state legislature and is expected to increase its support in the next elections.

Pramode Dasgupta, the party leader, an ascetic, London-trained, nonpracticing lawyer, insists that the party remains fully committed to bringing about a total revolution on Marxist lines in all of India.

Effective Patronage

He is not willing to reject categorically the use of violence. At the same time he argues that some improvement in the quality of life introduced by the party-led government will raise the consciousness of people and lead to a revolutionary stage.

Except for its inability to prevent the almost daily power cuts, the government has won high marks. Still, a significant sector of the city's population wonders whether the very success of the government does not tarnish the party's revolutionary credentials.

"They will deny it, of course, but they have become what in Bengali we call *bhadralok*, you know, gentlemen," said Samar Sen, an elderly independent leftist who publishes a political journal called *Frontier* from a bare office above a slum alley. "They are social democrats," he says with a dismissive tone.

Mr. Sen scorns the other leftist groups as either "too dogmatic" or "too naive." He is, he implies, an elderly man occupying a solitary position on the left.

In Calcutta, solitude is hard to find, and he is not alone. There is, for example, Arjun Nayak, who at 29 years old is trying to resume the medical studies that were interrupted when he went to prison for five years as one of some 20,000 Naxalites charged or detained for terrorism. His manners are gentle and his voice is soft as he discusses his past and the country's future.

Admits Mistakes

"We made some important mistakes," said the man who considers himself to be a revolutionary Marxist without any party. "The campaign of individual terror was a terrible miscalculation."

"So we should never have used the slogan 'Chairman Mao is our chairman.' That simply alienated nationalist sentiment and was tactically wrong. From the point of view of the movement and of slowing the revolution, I regret these things, but I do not regret my own loss, not at all."

He believes that the Soviet Union now represents the greatest threat to true socialist revolution. He has accepted China's new link to the United States as a necessary step.

In Bengal he can, he thinks, vote for the ruling party which he regards as incurably reformist. "The revolution is still to come," he said.

Nature of Politics

When it was suggested to Mr. Nag that perhaps in Calcutta this was this century year of Stalin's birth being marked, he smiled and said he supposed this was true.

But then such is the nature of leftist politics in this boisterous, literate, and impoverished city that it is strangely more evocative of Dickens than Kipling.

"This city where casual conversations took surprising turns in a five-day period. An American talked of his fondness for Leon Brezhnev, the pre-war French Socialist. A law student praised Rosa Luxemburg, the German Communist."

A planner told of a discussion circle in which he and his friends were attempting to synthesize the works of Freud, Jung and Gan-

Guarded 'Voice of Iran' in Russia

By Dan Fisher

**MOSCOW, Sept. 26** — Residents refer to it as the "Armenian section" of Baku, a borough of run-down, five-story apartment buildings interspersed with some pre-revolutionary one-story structures on the north side of the city, the capital of Azerbaijan.

In the middle is a giant stone wall, topped with barbed wire, surrounding an area the size of a city block. The tops of three tall transmitters identify this as the home of the government-run radio station.

It is not unusual in this country for radio stations and printing plants to be guarded, given Kremlin's monopoly of the media. But the station is particularly sensitive, according to Western intelligence sources, because it is the clandestine "National Voice of Iran."

You want to know how Moscow really feels about the tumultuous events in Iran, sources say, the Voice of Iran will tell you. And the clandestine station is saying these days that the Kremlin is increasingly distressed by course of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolution.

Radio Indicates Signs Of Kremlin Discontent

that it wants a higher price for the gas it does deliver.

When pro-U.S. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was forced to flee in January, the Russians obviously hoped for a new regime that would be more sympathetic toward its huge northern neighbor. Good relations with oil-rich Iran would be a particularly valuable prize at a time when Moscow faces increasing difficulties in maintaining its high levels of oil production.

Khomeini, however, has appeared to be at least as leery of Moscow as he is of Washington, and in some ways he has been more of a thorn in the Kremlin's side than the shah was.

Officials in Baku deny that any National Voice of Iran operates there.

"We've been in the business for 20 years and it's the first time I've heard of it existing here," Akshin Babayan, deputy chief of Azerbaijan's radio and television committee, told a recent visitor.

Transmitting Since '59

But according to Western intelligence sources who monitor the broadcasts, the Voice of Iran has been transmitting from Baku since 1959. Calling itself Iranian, the station beams Soviet propaganda into Iran, 100 miles away, for 45 minutes every day. One 15-minute segment in the Azerbaijani language is sandwiched between two Persian-language broadcasts of the same duration. (At least 10 million Azerbaijanis live in Iran, compared with about 4 million in the Soviet Union.)

The Voice of Iran railed for years against the U.S. military presence in Iran and denounced what it called the "bandits" of Iranian royalist forces. It also attacked American oil companies, while praising "our friendly northern neighbor," the Soviet Union.

Moscow has apparently used the Voice to put across its views while generally maintaining a hands-off policy in its official press, which has permitted it to pursue closer relations with the shah and the ayatollah alike.

The Voice was well out in front of the official Soviet press in calling for the shah's overthrow. The official press did not even identify the shah as the focus of the revolution until last December, and made no personal attack on him until after he had left Iran.

Kurdish Question

The Voice has not called for Khomeini's overthrow, but it has been openly critical of his regime. Recently, for example, it has called for reconciliation on the Kurdish question, branding as "counterproductive" the use of force to suppress the rebels. It has urged greater autonomy for the Kurds within a united Iran.

The Voice has also opposed the Khomeini regime's suppression of leftist groups, urging "unity of action by committed progressive and religious forces" to keep the revolution on track.

Early this month at least one Soviet newspaper picked up the attack. Quoting "reports from Iran," political commentator Alexander Bovin wrote that "alarm, anxiety, lack of confidence and disappointment have replaced that hope" which he said had characterized the early days of the Iranian revolution.

"The coalition of political movements which ensure the victory of revolution has already collapsed" in Tehran, Mr. Bovin wrote, laying the blame on Khomeini for conducting "hunts" against Communists, suppressing national minorities and forcing the Shia Moslem religion on the population.

Some Western analysts regard Mr. Bovin as something of a maverick, and his article appeared in the newspaper *Nedelya*, which is relatively low in prestige. An article that has since appeared in the government newspaper *Izvestia*, along with a personal message to Khomeini from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, repeated the earlier, positive approach to the ayatollah.

Thus, many analysts are not clear as to whether the Kremlin is about to change its policy toward the Khomeini regime. They are watching for other signs — and monitoring the National Voice of Iran reports.

© Los Angeles Times



Peter Strelzyk and his family show the balloon that carried them and the Wetzel family from East to West Germany.

German Balloonists' Flight to West: A Night Filled With Fear and Hope

By Michael Gerler

**BONN, Sept. 27 (WP)** — Just before midnight on September 15th, a small "Wartburg" sedan rolled through the darkened streets of Posen, East Germany, up the narrow roads leading to the wooded heights above the town, and stopped.

Two men got out. One held a flashlight while the other tossed some woolen threads into the chilly night air. The threads floated westward — toward the Federal Republic of Germany — at about 18 miles an hour. Enough, they hoped, to make it.

So began one of the most extraordinary escapes ever made across the East German border — one of the world's ugliest, lined with high, razor-sharp metal fences, automatically-triggered machine guns, patrols, and minefields.

Three hours later, and after a 28-mile flight in a homemade, hot-air balloon, the two men and their families landed in the West.

With its fortified border with the West, and the wall around Berlin, East Germany has sealed in its 17 million people for the past two decades. Each year, thousands of people try to get out but the numbers trying the routes over the wall or across the border have dwindled as the fortifications have grown increasingly deadly. About 450 people a year still make it through using more and more ingenious ways of escape.

Snorkel Escape

Earlier this week, a family with a young child floated to the West in a rubber dinghy after a 40-mile, Baltic Sea journey. In Berlin last week, a snorkeler made it across a canal dividing the city and three weeks ago the East German driver of a tiny gondola — no more than a thin, metal floor about five feet square with iron pipes at the corners and rope sides — was carried on top of the car and covered with a canvas. Inside the gondola were four tanks of propane gas.

Before they leave, the youngest passenger, 2-year-old Andrea Wetzel, is given a mild sedative. They leave behind everything: the house, car, television, washing machine and other trappings of the East German middle class.

Later, Strelzyk would say: "Things were pretty good for us over there by East German standards. But it was no longer possible for us to lie to our children and put up with the political conditions in East Germany."

The ride back to the launching site is tense. A police car suddenly appears in a village as they pass through. But the police go into a local inn. In the wooded hills, the families sit by a clearing to listen for sounds. An army barracks is only a few miles away.

At 1:30 in the morning, they begin their work. The balloon is laid out flat. The gondola is fastened to the balloon and then anchored to the ground.

The man driving the Wartburg that night was 37-year-old Peter Strelzyk, a former mechanic with the East German Air Force. Next to him was Guenter Wetzel, a 24-year-old bricklayer.

The men had two things in common: Both loved mechanical problems and both wanted out of East Germany, "that hermetically-sealed workers' and farmers' republic," as Strelzyk called it.

"If we were alone," Strelzyk told Stern, "we probably would have been gone a long time ago. But with women and children, everything is much more difficult."

The idea first came to them almost two years ago, while watching an East German television program about ballooning. "It hit me like a flash," Strelzyk said.

From then on, the two men read everything they could on the subject. In the basement of Strelzyk's house they began to build platforms, gas burners and a makeshift flamethrower.

Leave Everything

In Wetzel's basement, the wives — Petra Wetzel and Doris Strelzyk — worked for months to stitch together a 60-foot-wide, 75-foot-high balloon out of curtains, sheets, shower liners and other material brought home piece by piece.

By early September, the balloon was finished and the two couples with their four children waited for the right night.

When the two men drove back from the heights above Posen the night of Sept. 15-16, they knew that the time had come. The balloon was stuffed into a small trailer behind the car. The tiny gondola — no more than a thin, metal floor about five feet square with iron pipes at the corners and rope sides — was carried on top of the car and covered with a canvas. Inside the gondola were four tanks of propane gas.

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Strelzyk and his son set up a homemade air blower driven by a motorbike motor. When it started, the noise shatters the silence. Luckily, Strelzyk told Stern, the motor bike noise near a road probably did not strike anybody as unusual.

Slowly, cold air is blown into the balloon. Strelzyk aims a homemade flamethrower into the balloon to heat the air. At first, the flame leaps back because the balloon is too flat. It sings one of the children and scatters the families. Then things happen fast, too fast.

Soon the balloon begins to lift as the air inside heats up. The ropes holding the gondola grow tight. Wetzel lights the gondola's burner, fueled by four tanks also in the gondola. These will power the balloon in flight.

During a test, Strelzyk had noticed that the balloon lost too much heat air switching from the flamethrower to the gondola's burner, so he gives it an extra shot from the flamethrower.

It is too much. An anchor spike tears from the ground, narrowly missing the canopy.

"Get in. Fast. It's going," Strelzyk screams to the women and children. They jump in quickly. But the balloon is tipping toward catastrophe. One string is still tied to the ground. Wetzel cuts the gondola free and the floor beneath them levels.

The balloon rises swiftly into the darkness. Nothing more can be seen on the ground which, after ten minutes, is some 6,000 feet below them. The only sound is the hissing of the gas burner. Minutes later, spotlights play in the air beneath them. But they are not seen.

Twenty-three minutes into the flight, the balloon begins to lose altitude slowly. Then the burners go off and the descent becomes more rapid.

Fear grips the families. Two months earlier — on July 4 — they had tried the same thing and come down 200 yards short of the border. Amazingly, they were not caught.

This time, Petra Wetzel spots red and yellow lights on the ground, a sign of hope because those colored lights are not common in the East. Soon woods, hills and farm houses can be seen. Her husband points a spotlight toward the ground.

The balloon floats over a wooded area, clips a small tree, bounces off some bushes and lands hard in a grassy field. "Arc we in the West?" Doris Strelzyk asks. Nobody is sure.

The families hide in a barn and the farm equipment reinforces their feeling that this time they have made it. A car nears that Mr. Wetzel first thinks is an East German Trabant, and then a Russian Moskvich.

But then he sees the police lettering and notices the oblong headlights which he knew belonged to an Audi. Made in West Germany.

Radio Probes Expansion of TV Audience Through European Satellite

By Murray Seeger

**LUXEMBOURG** — Inside the Arctic Circle in Norway not long ago, a brightly dressed concert band of Laplanders serenaded a visiting celebrity. Max Meynier had arrived in a big white and purple tractor-trailer truck after a trip of 7,500 miles (3,900 kilometers) from Paris to Hammerfest.

While tourists often come here, the arrival of Max was something special — he is the late night disc jockey on Europe's most popular radio station and he took the drive north to reinforce his connection with the continent's night people, especially the truck drivers.

"When there's light of my microphone gives me the green light to turn up my broadcast, I am no longer mentally in a radio studio, but I get into my rig and move behind the steering wheel in my cab," Meynier wrote in his memoirs.

On a continent where nearly all radio and television broadcasting is controlled in one way or another by governments, the transmissions of Max Meynier and many others from Radio-Television Luxembourg (RTL) have moved across political, economic and cultural barriers.

The only wholly privately owned broadcasting company in the continent, RTL claims to have an audience of 40 million persons each week for its five radio and two television programs.

**4 Languages**

While the radio signals go out in four languages and reach all of its most heavily populated portions of Eastern Europe, the television reception is limited to northeastern France, nearly all of Belgium and a small corner of West Germany, as well as the home base of Luxembourg.

A dial-spinner in Europe can almost always pick out RTL from its hard-driving style. The RTL sound is a clear contrast to the somber tones of most European radio stations.



In addition RTL uses American-type promotion and marketing techniques to identify with its audience. Meynier's campaign carried the slogan "Truck Drivers Are Nice," while another recent campaign distributed stickers with astrological associations. "I'm a Leo and I love RTL," one slogan boasted on a car window.

The neighboring countries have tolerated the brush, highly promoted RTL with only modest grumbles until recently when the company disclosed it was investigating the possibility of transmitting its television signal from an electronic satellite parked over the continent.

Such an innovation could permit RTL eventually to transmit television programs and commercials directly to millions of viewers who are limited to their national broadcast groups.

**Limited Commercials**

While the national broadcasting companies, except in Belgium, allow limited broadcasting of commercials, a bigger RTL entry into more markets would upset individual country's policies.

The new competition would also be likely to take more viewers away from the generally dull programming on official West European channels if the experience RTL has gained is a guide.

In its relatively small viewing area of northeast France and southeast Belgium, where French is the dominant language, RTL has already the largest single audience share. Even in the small border viewing area of West Germany, a majority of the audience follows RTL.

However, a majority of Luxembourg citizens, who speak a dialect of German, watch the three West German channels available to them. RTL recently added a Sunday afternoon TV show in the local dialect to reach more of its home audience.

The suggestion that RTL might be able to increase its viewing area through a single gigantic technological leap has sparked a debate in West Germany on the possibility of permitting the entry of commercial broadcasting to the government's preserve or, at least, allowing the introduction of cable telecasting from neighboring countries.

**BBC Problems**

In Britain, where the Independent Broadcasting Authority has been highly successful in introducing commercial broadcasting, the government-subsidized BBC asserts it is handicapped by a lack of funds to maintain fair competition and should either get more official help or be allowed to accept advertising.

The Belgian Broadcasting Agency, which is divided into two French and two Flemish language channels, is also unhappy that it has lost part of its audience to RTL and claims to be short of funds to compete. RTL reaches beyond the French-speaking area of Belgium through cable connections.

"I feel we are close to our listeners whichever country they live in — maybe that is an explanation for our suc-

**'I feel we are close to our listeners whichever country they live in — maybe that is an explanation for our success.'**

**Radio and television have a part to play in friendship and understanding.'**

From his late night program alone, RTL claims, Meynier receives 25,000 letters a year.

German and English radio shows are produced in Luxembourg and broadcast on shorter daily schedules. There are also radio transmissions in Luxembourg and Flemish, a dialect of Dutch.

The Luxembourg Broadcasting Co. was founded in 1929 to study the possibility of entering the radio business. In the following year, the company was given a monopoly for broadcasting in the country by the Luxembourg government.

On the air from 1932 until 1939, LBC broadcasting was halted because Luxembourg attempted to remain neutral in World War II. The German Army occupied the broadcasting studios in 1940 and incorporated the system into the Nazi propaganda network. Luxembourg was liberated by the U.S. Army under Gen. George Patton in 1944 and the station was used by the American government for 10 months.

**Renewable Franchise**

In 1945, RTL began its new life. Owned primarily by French and Belgian investors, RTL operates on a renewable franchise from the Luxembourg government which runs until 1995.

The law requires that the company board include a majority of Luxembourg citizens and the current management is composed of 15 locals, nine Frenchmen and three Belgians.

In 1978, RTL took in the equivalent of \$160 million from all of its activities. It also paid about \$35 million in taxes to the Luxembourg government, making it the country's second largest budget contributor after the Luxembourg subsidiary of the Dresdner Bank of West Germany.

© Los Angeles Times



## Art in Paris

## Jackson Pollock's Wandering Line

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT) — Although Jackson Pollock is an entirely original figure in 20th-century art, he appeared and worked in a context, that of Expressionism and Surrealism, which bathed the mental world of arts on either side of the Atlantic. As a result, though he elaborated his style and technique on his own, and although both are entirely personal, he can now be seen to have had colleagues who followed the same path as he did at about the same period — just as we find Thomas Edison and Charles Cross inventing the phonograph independently on opposite sides of the ocean.

The exhibition at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Nov. 18) includes some works ranging from the late 1930s to 1955, most of them on paper, and a now famous sequence of photographs of Pollock at work taken by Hans Namuth.

Pollock, born in Cody, Wyo., in 1912, died in an automobile accident in 1956, at the age of 44. His brief career nonetheless left a powerful mark on U.S. art, and one can be happy for the occasion to see his work in Europe.

His formation itself is interesting in that it traces the evolution not only of his own work, but also of American painting in general. Thus, in 1930, he went to study under Thomas Hart Benton in New York. Benton's outlook was not so foreign to that of the Wanderers in Russia, in that both believed that the artist's business was to record the aspects of daily life in their own country. Benton's influence on Pollock was determined in that it set into focus everything that he was to reject.

Next Pollock turned to the Mexican muralists, José Orozco and David Siqueiros, whose brutal expressionism was much more in tune with his own explosive temperament. Add the encounter with the works of Picasso, with the Surrealists even before they came to New York — particularly the recourse to myth and to automatism — and we have the extent of outside influences on his work.

The characteristic form with which he worked was the drip technique. He was the first to use it in America. But his earlier work is extremely interesting for various reasons which one can now take stock of in the Paris show.

First, one is impressed by the conflictual intensity these works express. There is naturally a reflection of the expressionist attitude here, but that is not all. Pollock's own mood is not serene, to say the least, and the works we see are at the confluence of three separate factors — a violent aesthetic style, a violent world in a savage war and an apparently violent state of inner tension in the artist himself. The result is a paroxysm of expressionism which appears to be one of the most acute forms that manner has achieved — especially when one considers that the medium used is drawing — in itself a subdued idiom.

Next we discover that all of Pollock's work is essentially the record of a wandering line, and that Pollock's unusual power, as soon as he deserts the recognizable expressionist rendering of vague mythic entities, resides in the unerring way that he gives that endless line an erratic life.

One is reminded here of what Henri Michaux discovered on his own in a different context, looking at the works of Klee and finding out that a line on its own could lead an independent life, could wander and dream and lead us with it wherever it went. Michaux drawings with India ink, while they are the work of a quite different temperament, occasionally come to mind in viewing some of Pollock's drawings.

Pollock explained how he would work with the paper or canvas flat on the ground, walking around it or even standing at the center of it, and trailing the paint onto it in a state of unawareness from which he emerged from time to time to take stock.

What Pollock achieves as a two-dimensional effect, has led to certain prolongations of the notion, originally formulated by Matisse, that canvas was to be treated as a two-dimensional surface. To this Pollock was to add an attempt to make the whole of that surface into a web of equal density, and that has had a strong impact, mainly on U.S. painters. I am not sure, however, that this type of formal reconnaissance of what an artist does, and the formal theories arising out of it, represent the most productive way of looking at such work.

Perhaps it would be more helpful to approach this highly charged

work while bearing in mind a somewhat different notion. One can suggest that ever since art has existed at the earnest level which is represented by cave paintings or by the work of Jackson Pollock, these artists have been striving, through varying forms, to depict the same "something" which is the object (or subject) of painting.

Some works are extremely transparent, to the point where one seems to see through the subject itself and to perceive something that stands on the far side of it. Sometimes, on the contrary, they are extremely opaque, and one senses that they are like a screen — such as the one that stands at the middle of all Orthodox churches — that signifies something lying behind it.

Pollock, without a doubt, was profoundly involved with formal questions. But that, I believe, came afterward, once a work was finished, and the result of the analysis sank into oblivion at the moment he picked up a brush to attack the next one. And in this perspective he is much closer to the splendid and tragic figure of Balzac's "Unknown Masterpiece," who worked all his life on a single painting. When he died, his friends entered the studio with the keenest interest, and were astounded to discover an immense welter of pigment covering the entire canvas, while out of it, at the bottom, emerged a human foot.



Pollock's "Number 26" (1951).

## Around the Galleries

## 19th-Century British Watercolors

## London

19th-Century British Watercolors. Brotherton Gallery, 77 Walton Street, London SW3, to Oct. 6.

Victorian painting in general, and watercolors in particular, offer a fruitful and comparatively inexpensive field for the collector and connoisseur. This selection of more than 80 items includes work by Varley, Prout and Sutton Palmer, and a delightful seascape with flowers by the self-taught Irish painter Andrew Nicholl (1804-1886).

Michael Stokoe, Anthony Dawson, 41 Lillian Road, London SW13 to Oct. 7.

Stokoe is painter, draftsman and printmaker whose recent work includes examples in all three mediums. Essentially a landscapist, who divides his time between England, France and Italy, his best works are celebrations of sunlit days, for example, the etching "Spring, Boulogne," the crayon and watercolor "Olive Trees and Rocks, Sicily," the screenprint "Red Boats" and the large oil painting of a "Cornfield at Naudy."

Burlington International Fine Art Fair, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1, to Oct. 12. More than 500 works, exhibited by 30 galleries, are to be seen at this second Burlington International. Works of note include John Linnell's "The Ferry, Itchen" 1825 (Martyn Gregory Gallery), a conversation piece by T.M. Rooke (Julian Hartnell), Willem Maris' "Landscape with Cattle" (M. Newman) and "Still Life With Game and Landscape" by Jean-Baptiste Oudry (Heim), a fine decorative piece from the Chateau de Verdun.

Kit Williams, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, Bond Street, London W1, to Oct. 13. Under the title "Masquerade," Williams shows the 16 original paintings which make up the book of the same title recently published by Jonathan Cape. The pictures, which incorporate text as well as image, tell the fantastic tale of Jack Harkness, a journey to the sun and at the same time provide the clues for a nationwide treasure hunt. Such considerations aside, these are paintings of great beauty and excellence.

Clifton Pugh, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London SW3, to Oct. 13. Clifton Pugh has updated the Greek myth of Leda, and transported

it to his native Australia in this splendid series of bush pictures — "Leda and the Emu." This expedition enables him to portray with his usual affection the human form, exotic Antipodean fauna and the Australian outback.

Glasgow 1990, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1. Opening its new gallery in Glasgow in June, the Fine Art Society mounted a loan exhibition of paintings, jewelry, and furniture produced by the Glasgow "school" of artists at the turn of the century, which it has now brought to the parent gallery in Bond Street.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## Paris

Charles Simonds, Galerie Baudouin Lebon, 36 Rue des Archives, Paris 4, to Oct. 22.

Simonds makes miniature landscapes, buildings and archaeological remains out of clay and bits of twigs. Some years ago he was doing this in the streets of New York, setting the tiny constructions of his "little people" in gaps in the crumbling masonry. The present exhibition shows a selection from Simonds' production during a one-year stay in Berlin on a West German government grant. The pieces are meant to be viewed as a sequence. A flat plain of cracked mud goes into geological labor and pink wells begin to emerge, some of them very like breasts, others very definitely crowned with parted lips. While others still are allusively genital. Gradually these formations are taken over and built upon by the "little people," first in a primitive way, and finally more elaborately, the last structure being an astronomical observatory. The last two pieces show the structure's decay and the rubble's ultimate disappearance into the ground. Simonds' imaginary world, in its modest form, is thoroughly engaging and gives food for the viewer's fantasy.

Roger Ackling, Galerie Nancy Gillespie-Elisabeth de Laage, 24 Rue Beauparc, Paris 3, to Oct. 18. Ackling's work stands at the point where various attitudes and procedures join. What we have is a number of bits of driftwood into which lines have been burned with a magnifying glass, and set underneath each work (and inseparably part of it) a frame stating its title and a rule something about the circumstances in which the work was done. This collection was done mainly during a trip to Iceland, and

Ackling will, for instance, take a round fragment of wood and work carefully for an hour burning a spiral around it. The result stands on the border between the conceptual, the nature mystical, and what might be described as "process art" — a form in which the process of production is, in some ways, more important and significant than the end result. That Ackling goes to out-of-the-way places and then hikes off to even remoter corners of the land to perform his ritual of concentration and work with the sun turns his undertaking and its unprepossessing form into a sort of prayer or prophecy.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Louis Cane, Galerie Daniel Temple, 30 Rue Beauparc, Paris 3, to Oct. 31.

Cane represents the ultimately formal approach of one sector of the French avant-garde which, after a semantic struggle with the basics of the painter's craft — frame, canvas, pigment — is now turning its formal quest toward the art of the past. The result is an austere structure that could very well be taken for the geometric traces left on a wall after the frescoes that once filled them with their life had decayed and vanished. Cane, however, is not an ironclad formalist. He has aesthetic yearnings that his own severity cannot satisfy as such, and so these large works serve as a support for ripples of shading that attempt to satisfy the eye just as the geometric form bids to satisfy the mind. What stands out clearly in this venture is that the highly formalist approach Cane has imposed on himself is in fact an act of rebellion.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

## The Art Market

By Soren Melikian

LONDON (IHT) — When the marble portrait of a 17th-century Italian cardinal was knocked down at £165,000 earlier this week, it signalled a turning point in the art market. A new era is beginning in which objects d'art are being parlayed with paintings. This is subject to one prerequisite: The objects d'art must be sublimated into a position of importance by scholarship.

The four-day sale that began on Monday at Myrmas Park, Hertfordshire, has concentrated the latter as a key factor in the market. Unlike some recent glamorous sales, the context in which the pieces were sold did not help very much. The house auction, despite the splendid total of £2.5 million deftly netted by Christie's auctioneers, was not the most appropriate setting for Renaissance and Baroque sculpture of international standing. The auction had no famous name to peg it on, as in the Mentmore sale in 1977. It had no dramatic background as did the von Hirsch collection last year. The collection did not even have a past to enhance it, having been amassed in the late 19th century and early 20th. With no trump up their sleeve, Christie's staged their all on cataloging, giving an unprecedented scholarly twist to four or five key entries.

This was made possible by their latest brilliant coup, which was to rope in Charles Avery as a full-time expert. A prominent specialist of 16th- and 17th-century Italian and Italianate sculpture he was on the curatorial staff of the Victoria and Albert Museum until he joined Christie's last July.

Avery's impact on Monday, Avery's impact tipped the scales.

The £165,000 bust of the Italian prelate has none of the qualities that would normally endear it to current aesthetic faddists. It is supremely well-carved, but in a form in which the process of production is, in some ways, more important and significant than the end result. That Ackling goes to out-of-the-way places and then hikes off to even remoter corners of the land to perform his ritual of concentration and work with the sun turns his undertaking and its unprepossessing form into a sort of prayer or prophecy.

Avery's entry made all the difference in the world by setting back and author alike in historical perspective. He noted that it first appeared at a Sotheby auction in 1926 as a portrait of one Cardinal Della Rovere. It acquired the Algard label in 1973 through the care of M. Heimbürger-Ravalli who put forward the name of another cardinal as the possible sister before turning on to the real subject — Monsignor Antonio Cerri whose tomb stands in the Chiesa del Gesù in Rome. On it, a marble bust bears a striking resemblance to the auction portrait.

At that point, the most conscientious auction house cataloger would have felt he had nicely solved the problem in hand. The scholar's instinct led Avery to take up the matter with a leading authority on Italian baroque sculpture, Dr. Jennifer Montagu, who pointed out that the auction portrait is not a copy of the mausoleum bust as Heimbürger-Ravalli thought. It is the other way

around: the omission of some details of costume, the simplification of the features on the tomb bust, when compared with the piece in Christie's sale, give it away as a copy. Christie's piece on the contrary, Dr. Montagu goes on, shows Algard's typical carving and drilling technique. It is datable to around 1642, the year of the cardinal's death.

## Sensational Work

That turned the bust into a sensational work of art. No original Algard has been auctioned in many years. Avery rounded off his bit of sleuthing with clever campaigning behind the scenes. He casually observed to those who made inquiries that when one terracotta bust surfaced in the trade, years ago, it was promptly bought by the Victoria and Albert Museum. As a noted scholar, he was interviewed by the London Evening Standard before the sale — a most welcome coincidence that the object estimated £75,000 was more likely in his view to reach the £100,000 mark. The price eventually paid by Agnew's of London was £165,000.

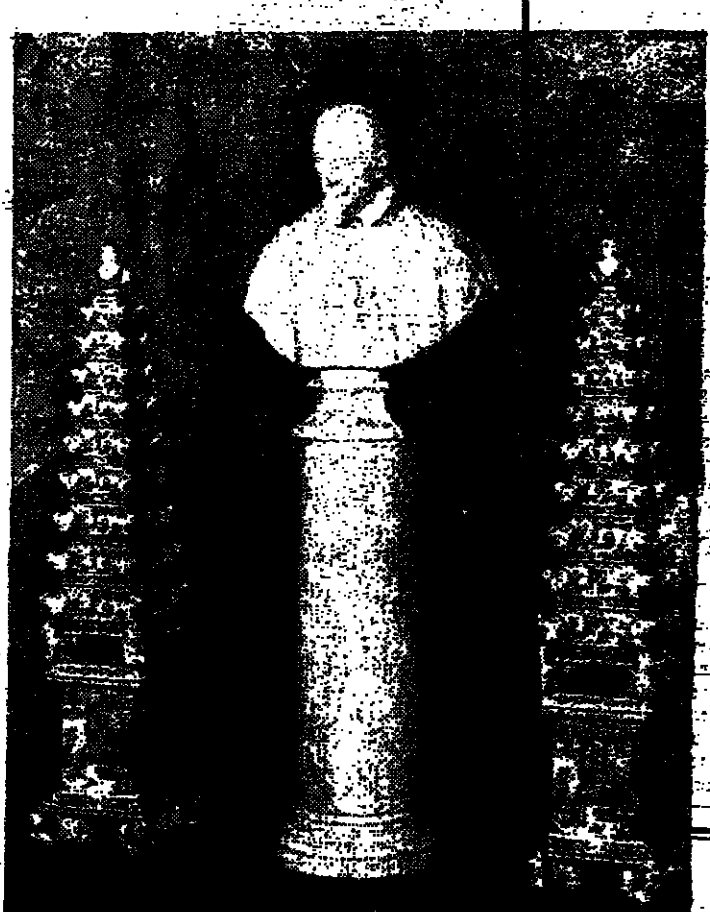
To appreciate the contribution of art historical research one only has to contrast it with the £13,200 paid for the preceding lot. This too is a very grand, very handsome, marble bust, at least as attractive as Algard's. Previously unpublished and undocumented, it has, alas, not been fully identified yet. The sister may well be a prince of the Barberini family, Maffeo. But the author remains unknown.

Later, other rarities soared sky high. The price of £44,000 given for a pair of large Imari porcelain bowls of the early 18th century fitted as tureens with French silver mounts is enormous. They are pre-

ty, big, and rare, but by no means can they be dubbed major works of art. On Wednesday, it was the tulip vase to multiply its previous record fivefold. Two tulip vases, 160 centimeters high, made around 1690, soared to £50,500 — 2½ times their estimate. Shaped like Chinese pagodas, they are the biggest in existence and are well preserved Dutch pieces can be, that is bits tucked here and there, minor chips etc. Rarity aside, however, the pieces are mere curiosities, pleasing to doubt, but hardly masterpieces of high order.

All this points to a tendency price objects d'art according to the stamp collector's criteria. Aesthetic considerations weigh less. Precise identification establishing its rarity in its own category — the "only Algard bust the biggest Delftware tulip vase as so on — propels objects of vastly differing merits into the same financial bracket. The onetime banal pair of bowls — Imari porcelain — with modest (but rare) silver mounts, becomes a good as a masterly superior, though anonymous, marble portrait. The driving force behind this is the investors, the bankers with no special knowledge in art, who invade the market and demand reassurance. For precise identification scholarship is the ultimate. It is therefore playing an increasing role in international competition. It is more than just an amusing coincidence that John Hayward, former director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, works for Sotheby's while Avery has left the Victoria and Albert side with Christie's.

Sooner or later this will affect all sectors and the winners will be those who have the largest and best contingent of scholars. What might well be a worldwide brain drain has just begun.



Algard's marble bust of Cardinal Cerri is flanked by rare tulip vases that brought five times the price ever paid for Delftware.

## Dance in Paris

## Alvin Ailey Opens a Two-Week Retrospective

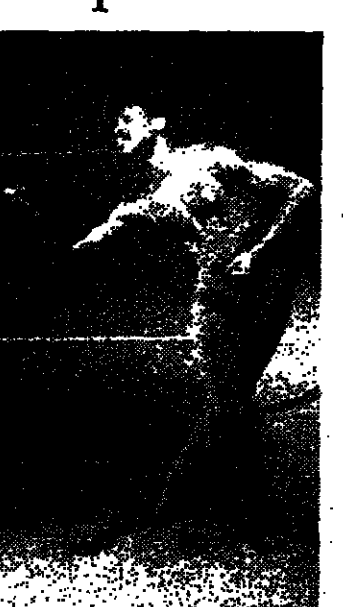
By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT) — The Alvin Ailey American Dance Company ranks right up there with Maurice Béjart and his troupe in its popularity with the Paris dance audience — one of the few that can safely be booked into the 5,000-seat Palais des Sports, as they were a few seasons ago.

So it is hardly surprising that the company's two-week stand at the 1,000-seat Theatre de la Ville was sold out before it began, nor that the wildly enthusiastic reception it got on opening night suggested that Ailey could stay here all year if he wanted.

## Jamison Absent

This was accomplished despite the absence of the inimitable Judith Jamison, who along with Maxine Sherman is on the disabled list. Their absence means that the announced repertoire of 21 works to be performed during the two weeks has been pared to 18, including 13 not seen before in Paris. They include seven of Ailey's own ballets and works by six other choreographers and range in date over most of the 21 years since Ailey founded his own company, from John Butler's "Portrait of Billie" (1959) to "Sunrise . . . Sunset" (1977) by Gene Hill Sagan, an impressive retrospective.



Dudley Williams

Jamison's absence also means that the Paris audience can focus on the other dancers in this strong troupe. For the most part they are not only gifted dancers, but strongly personal, forming a company that has a corporate style without sacrificing individuality. The lyrical

Donna Wood, the quicksilver Marilyn Banks, the fleet Masazumi Chaya and the powerful Alistair Butler were among those who were lustily cheered during the first program.

It was George Faison's ebullient "Suite Odis," musically a homage to Otis Redding, that ended the first program and brought down the house, even drawing an encore from Banks and Chaya in their duo to "Lover's Prayer," in which they caromed around the stage like a pair of deranged billiard balls.

Ailey's "Masekela Language," to the music of the South African trumpeter Hugh Masekela and newly restaged by Sylvia Waters and Kelvin Rotariu, mixed comedy with tragedy. The scene is a seedy tavern with the music ostensibly coming from a broken-down jukebox. Each of the eccentric patrons makes his own bid for attention. Alistair Butler as a swaggering hood and Marilyn Banks as a zany aggressive girl being the most sharply defined. At the end a man bursts in, apparently a victim of police violence, and the vague menace of racial conflict that has hung in the air suddenly becomes explicit.

Two other Ailey works completed this program, which consisted entirely of pieces created in the period from 1969 to 1972. The veteran Dudley Williams shone in his solo,

"Love Songs," subtle and lyrical and "wringing enormous variety from a fundamentally narrow vocabulary." "Stream" set to "Elegies" by the Czech composer Miloslav Kabelac, matched the composer's virtuosity with deployment of a wide range of percussion instruments with a series of abstract group movements.

## Restoration

## 'Night Watch' Is Drying Out

AMSTERDAM (AP) — It's just five years now since schoolteacher Willem de Rijk went berserk in the Rijksmuseum here and slashed Rembrandt's "Night Watch." And still the famous painting, 1642 can only be seen behind glass in a sealed room with controlled temperature and humidity. It must stay there until a new layer of varnish dries completely.

But the end to isolation is in sight. "The painting is no hurry but we hope to have it back on display by the end of next year, perhaps the beginning of 1981." When this happens visitors will have to contend with new security measures. "We are currently considering ways of protecting the painting, consistent with giving visitors good view," said a spokesman. De Rijk was never prosecuted but placed in a mental hospital where he took his own life April 13, 1978.

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International  
Stock Indexes

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Amsterdam	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Tokyo Exchange

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Nikkei	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Dow Jones	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Amsterdam	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Chicago Futures

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Wheat	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Soybeans	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Corn	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Amsterdam	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Wheat	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Soybeans	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Corn	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Amsterdam	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## London Metals Market

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Gold	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Silver	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Amsterdam	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Amsterdam	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Amsterdam

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Amsterdam	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Brussels

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Brussels	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Frankfurt

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Frankfurt	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Paris

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## London

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Zurich

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Zurich	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## European Gold Markets

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
European Gold	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Cash Prices

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Cash Prices	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## New York Futures

September 28, 1979

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
New York Futures	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Commodity Indexes

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Commodity Indexes	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
Eurocurrency Interest Rates	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Paris	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00

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Index	Sept. 28, 1979	Sept. 27, 1979	Sept. 26, 1979
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Bombay	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
London	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
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Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Oslo	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
Stockholm	1,210.00	1,200.00	1,190.00
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12 Month												Stock	Sis.	Ch'ge		12 Month												Stock	Sis.	Ch'ge		12 Month												Stock	Sis.	Ch'ge	
High	Low	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	High	Low	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close			

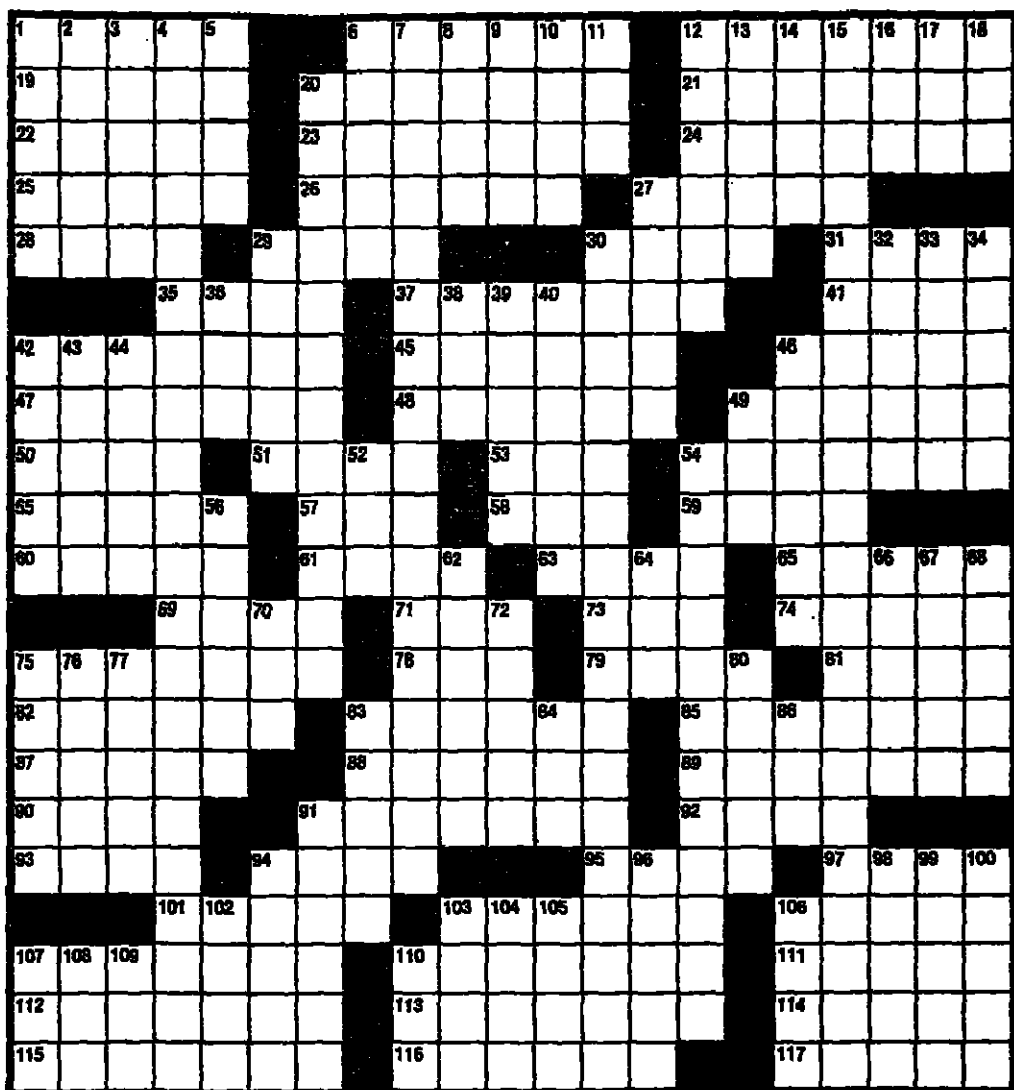
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Numbers Magic By Timothy S. Lewis



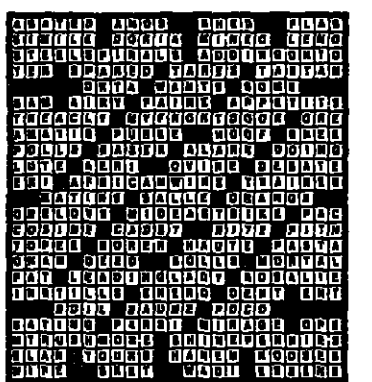
## ACROSS

- 1 Flatbed  
6 Little booters  
12 Italian dessert  
18 Jousting's weapon  
28 Marched en masse  
31 Pedestrian bullfighters  
32 Fur magnate  
33 Impedes  
34 "My cup over"  
35 V.P. after Hubert  
36 Ransom  
37 Obese one's nickname  
38 Author of "Men of Iron"  
39 Prefix with gram or type  
40 Anne's 1,000  
41 Place where jays prey  
42 43,560 sq. ft.  
43 Puts the lid back  
44 Devil's walking-stick, e.g.  
45 Sappho's co-conspirator  
46 Rand and Struthers  
47 Revealed  
48 Horse exercise yard  
49 Futile  
50 Picked dandelions  
51 Aussies' animals  
52 Spat  
53 Rate of speed: Abbr.  
54 Indy cars lack these  
55 —days, for prayer and fasting  
57 Bug killer  
58 Indeed  
59 Bassoon's little cousin  
60 "Jumbies" craft  
61 Morse code signals

## DOWN

- 63 Liza or Mizar  
64 L.C.C. concern  
65 Within: Prefix  
67 Inquisitive interjections  
73 Abzug trademark  
74 To the point  
75 "Witwiser" Cheever late...  
76 Misery  
78 What Simon does  
81 Simple  
82 Certain daisies  
83 Tranquillize  
85 Wife jilted for Cleopatra  
87 Lute  
88 Hi-fi component, for short  
89 Peak sometimes called Tacoma  
90 Invention germ  
91 Most uncivilized  
92 Brothers in an abbey  
93 Melampus or Mopsus  
94 Certificate  
95 Author Wiesner  
97 Auditors  
101 Pitiful  
103 Eggog additive  
106 Verbal contraction  
107 Off one's rocker  
110 Lord High Everything Else  
111 Dark grayish blue  
112 Pressing  
113 Car-door  
114 Homophone for  
115 Behaves  
116 Fermented dairy food: Vair  
117 Manner

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## DOWN

- 1 Foulard  
2 Grating  
3 "Wait—Dark!"  
4 "—"  
5 Idol  
6 Mirador  
7 "—"  
8 Word with star or stone  
9 Inventor of a sign language  
10 Type of paper  
11 Radical org.  
12 Pound prospects  
13 Sulk  
14 Ash holders

## DOWN

- 15 Bausile, e.g.  
17 "To Have and Have—"  
18 Ifly suffix  
20 "—"  
21 Like G.W.'s wooden teeth  
22 Leaflet  
23 Disintegrate slowly  
24 Dorcas was  
25 "—"  
26 Minds  
27 John L.  
28 Lewis's group in the 30's  
29 "I earn that I—": Shak.

## DOWN

- 30 Viscous  
31 Decency  
32 After, to Marcel  
33 Explorer Uemura  
34 Pueblo material  
35 Certain madrilena work  
36 Anti-saccharin agcy.  
37 "—"  
38 Like prom suits  
39 Aunt, in Juárez  
40 Bettors  
41 Arctic goose  
42 Minimum

## DOWN

- 43 Roman fontana  
44 Uncertainty  
45 Slander  
46 Southampton shindigs  
47 Caterpillars' hairs  
48 Pueblo material  
49 Compound within rust  
50 Book by D. S. Freeman  
51 Panic  
52 Thorny  
53 Ship initials  
54 Aunt, in Juárez  
55 Bettors  
56 Arctic goose  
57 Minimum

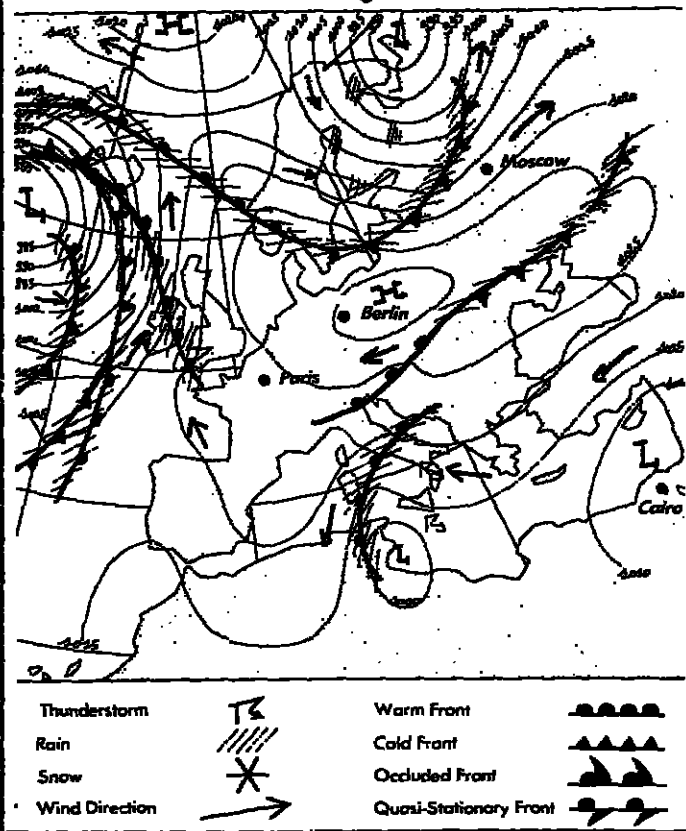
## DOWN

- 58 "Card—"  
59 Stravinsky ballet  
60 Photographer Adams  
61 1,000,000 cc.  
62 Klay or lulu  
63 Writer Ephron  
64 Man, to Marcello  
65 "Help Me Make It— the Night"  
66 Springs  
67 Oyster's home  
68 Ship initials  
69 Tuck's partner  
70 Word with roll or dirt

## WEATHER

ALGARVE	20 46	Overcast	MADRID	23 73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14 57	Cloudy	MILAN	21 70	Fair
ANKARA	22 72	Fair	MONTREAL	17 63	Fair
ATHENS	20 68	Fair	MOSCOW	22 72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17 62	Fair	MUNICH	22 72	Fair
BERLIN	14 57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22 72	Fair
BUDAPEST	22 72	Fair	NICE	22 72	Fair
CASABLANCA	22 72	Fair	OSLO	14 52	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14 57	Cloudy	PARIS	14 52	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	22 72	Fair	PRAGUE	22 72	Fair
DUBLIN	14 57	Cloudy	ROME	22 72	Fair
EDINBURGH	14 57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	14 52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	22 72	Fair	TEHRAN	22 72	Fair
FRANKFURT	14 57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22 72	Fair
GENEVA	14 57	Cloudy	TOKYO	17 63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14 57	Cloudy	TUNIS	22 72	Fair
HONG KONG	22 72	Fair	VIENNA	18 64	Fair
ISTANBUL	22 72	Fair	WARSAW	15 59	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22 72	Fair	WASHINGTON	21 70	Cloudy
LISBON	21 70	Fair	ZURICH	14 52	Fair
LONDON	17 63	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	26 79	Cloudy			

## Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



## Black Jockey Liberation Army Is Foiled by Connecticut Police

WINDSOR, Conn., Sept. 28 (AP) — William Butchon, 28, has been fined \$270 after pleading no contest to a charge of third-degree larceny in the theft of black-jockey jawn statues.

On some of the laws bereft of their ornaments, notes were left by a "Black Jockey Liberation Army" claiming responsibility for the removals and charging that the jawn statues were racist in nature. Mr. Butchon was the only person charged in connection with the thefts.

Mr. Butchon, formerly of Windsor Locks, was arrested Aug. 11 after police seized six statues in a raid at his former home. Police said that the owners of three of the statues have been identified. In July and August at least a dozen such lawn statues were stolen from homes in West Hartford, Manchester, Windsor Locks, Avon and other suburbs of Hartford, police said.

Assistant State's Attorney Allen Smith said that a workman who had been repairing Mr. Butchon's window tipped the police on the presence of the statues.

Mr. Butchon had been a canvasser for the Connecticut Citizen Action Group but resigned after learning he faced arrest.

## BOOKS

## BURGER'S DAUGHTER

By Nadine Gordimer. Viking. 361 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Eric Redman

THREE years ago, in reviewing her "Selected Stories," I insisted that Nadine Gordimer "writes as well as anyone alive today." Those words embarrass me now, not because Harper's and The Atlantic have chastised reviewers who engage in hyperbolic praise, but because in this instance the praise was understated, almost churlish. I should have said—admitted, really—that I don't know a living writer who's even in a class with this enchanting and adroit South African.

Many small delights distinguish Gordimer's fiction. Her prose is meticulous yet earthily sensual, a blend of metaphor and minute detail. ("He made love to me with the dragon Hoover breathing in the corridor outside and he does not know that the essence on my tongue in the bitter wax of my ear chamber, the brines of mouth or vagina were not my secret.") She has an unerring sense of scene, an ability to build force as if each chapter were one of her luminous short stories. And while her writing is often oblique, it is never obscure.

The technical mastery of Gordimer's craft is subordinate, however, to her literary purpose: to capture the many nuances of desire and perception without losing their emotional intensity. This is no small task; contemporary writers often achieve intensity only through the clash of bloodless stereotypes, or else sacrifice intensity in order to explore every nook and cranny of the human psyche. Gordimer's gift is to combine power with intricacy.

Her novels share South African settings, but otherwise each is distinct. "The Conservationist" (1975) was a tale of realization: a competent industrialist gradually discovers that the decay of his prized weekend farm reflects the decay of his entire land. "Burger's Daughter," by contrast, is a story about choice. And the choices involved are by no means uniquely South African.

"Burger's Daughter" begins simply: "Among the group of people waiting at the [prison] was a schoolgirl in a brown and yellow uniform holding a green eiderdown quilt and, by the loop at its neck, a red hot-water bottle. Certain buses used to pass that way then and passengers looking out will have noticed a schoolgirl. Imagine, a schoolgirl: she must have somebody inside."

The schoolgirl, Rosa Burger, does have somebody inside. Inside the prison, on this occasion, it's her mother, picked up for subversive activity. Soon it will be her father, Lionel Burger, a successful doctor who's betrayed his Afrikaner heritage, his race and class, to become a key conspirator in the communist underground. He will be sentenced to life—"And here life means life"—accepting his fate with equanimity, certain that The Future is dialectically assured. Soon he will be dead; a legendary martyr, a fallen but inescapable leader whose

banner the faithful smugly assume Rosa will carry forward.

But Rosa (for Rosa Luxemburg) has somebody else inside; inside the dutiful daughter adept at cloak and dagger stuff and the evasion of surveillance. Someone who abhors the iron laws of the regime, but who knows, unlike her father, that the iron laws of Marxist theory will not supplant them.

Someone who senses, when both parents are dead, the futility of struggle: she feels cheated, used, stripped of simple pleasures, weary of pain. Someone who wants to learn "how to defect" from her father.

Lionel Burger summarized, at his trial, Rosa's legacy: "There will always be those who cannot live with themselves at the expense of fullness of life for others... I would be guilty only if I were innocent of working to destroy racism in my country." Yet Rosa longs for respect. "Even animals have the instinct to turn from suffering," she reasons. "The sense to run away. Perhaps it is... [a] sickness not to be able to ignore that condition of a healthy, ordinary life: other people's suffering."

The agony of indecision here would suit Joseph Conrad: Rosa's first lover, an anti-political drifter who assaults everything she learned in "that house," is in fact named Conrad. But unlike Lord Jim, needing to find courage in the face of danger, or Hays on his island in "Victory," needing to accept love, there is no one "destructive element" in which Rosa can immerse herself, no one demon to haunt her until she turns and confronts it. Either choice—the "acolyte destiny" leading straight to prison or the "healthy, ordinary life" at home or abroad—seems equally simple, equally an escape.

This odyssey, like Homer's, is not diminished by the telling of its end. Rosa doesn't know "how to live in Lionel's country," and she learns abroad that a normal life is attainable, not just appealing. Yet she returns home, not on Lionel's course but on her own, embracing suffering by auring crippled black children. The secret police, in their paranoia, sweep her up and deny her a trial. "The crowning point of a revolutionary activity," she is not a revolutionary against the state—only against the choices she inherited. Having wrested from life a different choice, one of her own devising, Rosa accepts easily the perverse mercy of arrest. It frees her to become Burger's daughter again: in prison, at peace, chained to her native land.

"No one," Gordimer writes, "no one can defect." Here, at least, she proves it with terrible beauty.

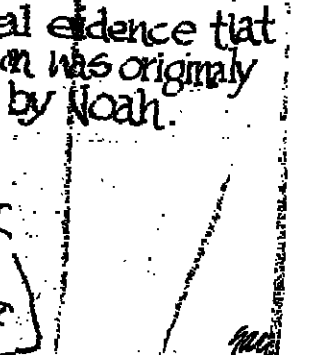
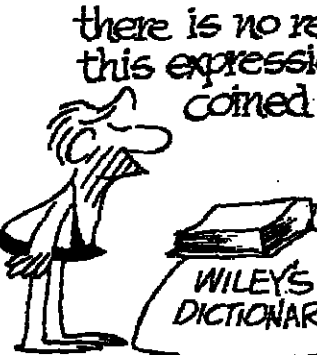
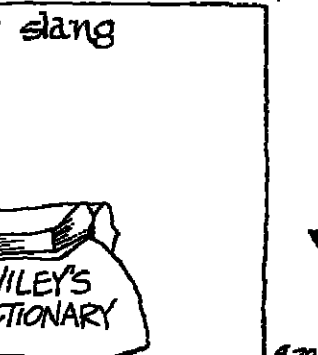
Eric Redman is the author of "The Dance of Legislation" and wrote this review for The Washington Post.

"The Washington Post"

## PEANUTS



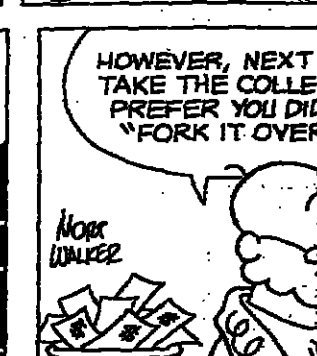
## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



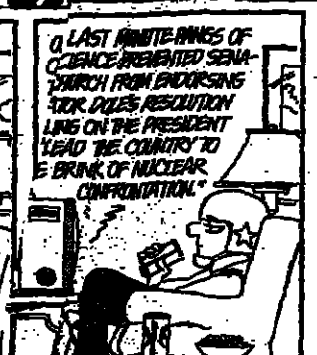
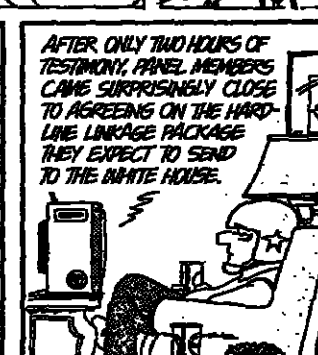
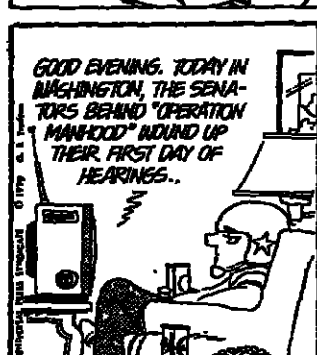
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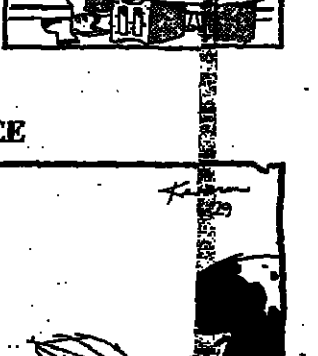
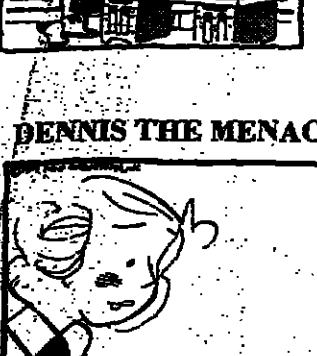
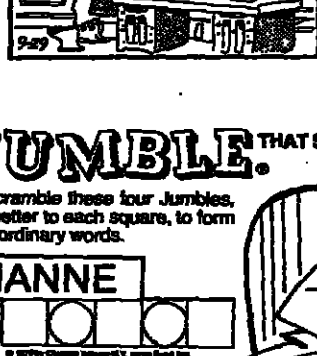
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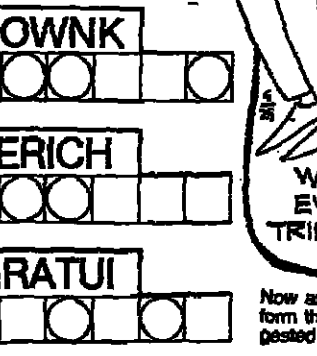
## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## Jumble

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HANNE

NOWNK

PERICH

GRATUI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above words.

Answer: A O O O O O IN THE O O O O O O

Yesterday's Jumble: TEMPO YEARN HOURLY BVE

Answer: What most poets know—RHYM DOESN'T PAY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Co."

"Printed in Great Britain"



## Hendrick Leads Cardinals

# Prates Beaten, 9-5; Led Cut to 1 Game

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28 (AP)—George Prates had five hits in five at bats, drove in two runs yesterday and the St. Louis Cardinals to a 9-5 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Pittsburgh's losing had ended a three-game winning streak. The Pirates scored two runs in the fifth and two more in the seventh to cut the Cardinals' lead to 6-5. But Prates, who was unable to contain St. Louis in his club-record 92nd appearance of the season.

The Cardinals took a 1-0 lead in the fifth inning. Prates hit a two-run homer and San Francisco took advantage of three errors for three unearned runs to beat Los Angeles, 5-3.

In San Francisco, Mike Ivie hit a two-run homer and San Francisco took advantage of three errors for three unearned runs to beat Los Angeles, 5-3.

## Major League Standings

National League		American League	
Team	W-L	Team	W-L
Pittsburgh	71-57	Baltimore	71-57
St. Louis	70-58	Los Angeles	70-58
Philadelphia	69-59	San Francisco	69-59
Chicago	68-60	New York	68-60
San Francisco	67-61	Seattle	67-61
Los Angeles	66-62	San Diego	66-62
San Diego	65-63	Atlanta	65-63
Atlanta	64-64	Chicago	64-64
Chicago	63-65	Los Angeles	63-65
Los Angeles	62-66	San Francisco	62-66
San Francisco	61-67	New York	61-67
New York	60-68	Seattle	60-68
Seattle	59-69	San Diego	59-69
San Diego	58-70	Atlanta	58-70
Atlanta	57-71	Chicago	57-71
Chicago	56-72	Los Angeles	56-72
Los Angeles	55-73	San Francisco	55-73
San Francisco	54-74	New York	54-74
New York	53-75	Seattle	53-75
Seattle	52-76	San Diego	52-76
San Diego	51-77	Atlanta	51-77
Atlanta	50-78	Chicago	50-78
Chicago	49-79	Los Angeles	49-79
Los Angeles	48-80	San Francisco	48-80
San Francisco	47-81	New York	47-81
New York	46-82	Seattle	46-82
Seattle	45-83	San Diego	45-83
San Diego	44-84	Atlanta	44-84
Atlanta	43-85	Chicago	43-85
Chicago	42-86	Los Angeles	42-86
Los Angeles	41-87	San Francisco	41-87
San Francisco	40-88	New York	40-88
New York	39-89	Seattle	39-89
Seattle	38-90	San Diego	38-90
San Diego	37-91	Atlanta	37-91
Atlanta	36-92	Chicago	36-92
Chicago	35-93	Los Angeles	35-93
Los Angeles	34-94	San Francisco	34-94
San Francisco	33-95	New York	33-95
New York	32-96	Seattle	32-96
Seattle	31-97	San Diego	31-97
San Diego	30-98	Atlanta	30-98
Atlanta	29-99	Chicago	29-99
Chicago	28-100	Los Angeles	28-100
Los Angeles	27-101	San Francisco	27-101
San Francisco	26-102	New York	26-102
New York	25-103	Seattle	25-103
Seattle	24-104	San Diego	24-104
San Diego	23-105	Atlanta	23-105
Atlanta	22-106	Chicago	22-106
Chicago	21-107	Los Angeles	21-107
Los Angeles	20-108	San Francisco	20-108
San Francisco	19-109	New York	19-109
New York	18-110	Seattle	18-110
Seattle	17-111	San Diego	17-111
San Diego	16-112	Atlanta	16-112
Atlanta	15-113	Chicago	15-113
Chicago	14-114	Los Angeles	14-114
Los Angeles	13-115	San Francisco	13-115
San Francisco	12-116	New York	12-116
New York	11-117	Seattle	11-117
Seattle	10-118	San Diego	10-118
San Diego	9-119	Atlanta	9-119
Atlanta	8-120	Chicago	8-120
Chicago	7-121	Los Angeles	7-121
Los Angeles	6-122	San Francisco	6-122
San Francisco	5-123	New York	5-123
New York	4-124	Seattle	4-124
Seattle	3-125	San Diego	3-125
San Diego	2-126	Atlanta	2-126
Atlanta	1-127	Chicago	1-127
Chicago	0-128	Los Angeles	0-128
Los Angeles	0-129	San Francisco	0-129
San Francisco	0-130	New York	0-130
New York	0-131	Seattle	0-131
Seattle	0-132	San Diego	0-132
San Diego	0-133	Atlanta	0-133
Atlanta	0-134	Chicago	0-134
Chicago	0-135	Los Angeles	0-135
Los Angeles	0-136	San Francisco	0-136
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New York	0-138	Seattle	0-138
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Atlanta	0-260	Chicago	0-260
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New York	0-264	Seattle	0-264
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